Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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April, 1861—tf.

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May 10, 1865.

Poetry.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

When Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there.
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldrick of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white
With streakings of the morning light;
Then from his mansion in the sun
She called her eagle bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land.

Majestic monarch of the cloud,
Who rearest aloft thy regal form
To hear the tempest trumpings loud,
And see the lightning lances driven;
When stride the warriors of the storm,
And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven,
Child of the sun! to thee 'tis given
To guard the banner of the free!
To hover in the sulphur smoke,
To ward away the battle stroke,
And bid its blendings shine afar,
Like rainbows on the cloud of war—
The harbingers of victory!

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high;
When speaks the trumpet's signal tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on,
Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet,
Has dimn'd the glistening bayonet,
Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn
To where the sky-born glories burn;
And as his springing steps advance
And when the cannon-mouthings loud
Heave in wild wreaths the battle-shroud,
And gory sabres rise and fall
Like shoots of flame on midnight's hall,
Then shall thy meteor glances glow,
And cowering foes shall sink beneath
Each gallant arm that strikes below
That lovely messenger of death!

Flag of the seas! on ocean's wave
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave:
When death, carcering on the gale,
Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,
And freighted waves rush wildly back
Before the broadside's reeling back
Each dying wanderer of the sea
Shall look at once to Heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendors fly
In triumph o'er his closing eye!
Flag of the free heart's hope and home,
By angel-hands to valor given,
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven!
Forever float that standard sheet
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

DRAKE.

Miscellaneous.

LETTING ALONE.

A familiar cry is heard from the unorganized States. It comes from orators and papers which have been heard before. "Just let us alone. That is all we want. As for the negroes, we know them better than anybody else, and we must be permitted to manage them."

Except for the seriousness of the situation there would be something exquisitely humorous in this grave assertion. It is exactly what we have heard for the last twenty years. When it was perfectly evident that the spirit and policy of slavery were endangering the welfare of the country, a firm and vigorous protest was raised by sagacious citizens who did not mean to connive, under any pretense whatever, at the national ruin. Then came the answering shout from the party of slavery: "Let us alone. It is our affair. We know the negroes and understand how to manage them. Let us alone." And many honest minds were deceived by the appeal.

Then came secession. The men who had cried so lustily, "Let us alone," while they were plotting, cried still more solemnly, "Let us alone," when they were ready to consummate the crime. Their armed effort has been abortive but bloody. It is necessary for them to recur again to arts and intrigues, and so we hear the same old cry, "Let us alone."

And who echo this cry? Those who, in 1860, said that the Government had no right to maintain itself by arms. Those who, in 1861, said that the war was really occasioned by the loyal States, and that the Government ought to compromise with treason and conciliate rebellion. Those who, in 1662, said that our erring sisters should be allowed to depart in peace. Those who, in 1863, stimulated a counter revolution. Those who, in 1864, went to Chicago and declared the war a failure. Those who, at the end of 1864, were politically annihilated by the American people at the polls.

What is the object of the cry? The overthrow of the Administration and the policy which directed the war, and the return to power of that alliance of Southern leaders and Northern followers which brought on the war. That alliance, we are told, secured peace to the country. Yes, it secured peace at the price of national honor, and by delaying a struggle which delay embittered a thousand fold. It secures peace as a man secures solvency by paying fifty per cent. a day for the money he borrows. It secured peace as he does who puts his nose into the fingers of a bully and obsequiously succumbs to his kicks. And when the peace was broken, who broke it? When war began, who began it? Who hoped and worked for their success? Those who now tell us that while they had the power they kept the peace. Those who, we know, when they lost the power broke the peace. They gave the country peace as a highwayman gives his victim life, on condition of obedience. "Just give us power again, fellow-citizens," they cry, "and you will see how we will keep the peace." Their fellow-citizens have already seen. Enough is as good as a feast.

The late rebels say that they know the negroes a great deal better than anybody else. How have they proved it? By enslaving them with unparalleled barbarity. By out raging every human right and feeling. By so treating them that when the war came, every one of the people they "knew so well" instinctively turned against them and hailed the enemies of their masters as, for that reason, their own and best friends. A society which is so ignorant of human nature, of history, of divine justice, and of the laws of political economy, as to suppose it can treat half of its members as brutes, without danger to the general welfare, when its foolish assumption has ended in its own blood and ruin, might at least affect modesty of opinion, if it does not feel it. There was never a class in the world which knew so little of another as the slave holding class at the South knows of the slaves. Its ignorance has cost us a civil war; but it has also fortunately apprised us that such ignorance is a mortal peril.

And what are the late slaveholding class now doing to show us how perfectly they understand the negroes? The Southern States are paralyzed. They can be reinvigorated only by labor. The negroes are the laboring population. They are native to the soil and climate, and they are free. Common sense indicates the only policy. The inevitable facts of the case should be cordially accepted. Liberal wages should be paid; honest contracts made; just measures adopted to provide education and equal rights for the most substantial part of the population. In a word, the public prosperity should be secured and public peril avoided by the simplest and most obvious equity. But, instead of this, farmers are offering five dollars a month to freemen, who, as slaves, could hire themselves and make fifteen dollars a month. White people are gravely enacting that colored people shall not testify; shall not control their own children; shall not bear arms; shall not vote; and are surrounding them with disabilities for which there would seem to be no legal redress. And all the while, the class at the South which has made educating slaves a crime, protests against the fearful ignorance of the colored people; and those who have disgraced labor and degraded the laborer, and have themselves never lifted a finger to work, now complain that the negro is a dreadfully lazy fellow, and will work only on compulsion.

In truth, the class which wanted to be "let alone" in its assault upon the Union and Government, unchanged and unsubdued now wishes to be "let alone" to reorganize itself upon its obsolete, inhuman and dangerous prejudices and passions. It hates the Union; it hates free labor and free society; it believes in its interpretation of the Constitution and State sovereignty as much as ever. The spirit of this class is the cancer of the country. If the country wishes peace, it will *not* let it alone.—*Harper's Weekly, July 20.*

PETROLEUM V. NASBY ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

SAINTS REST, (*which is the Stait uv Noo Gersey,*) July 12, 1865.

I hev bin to Washington, and while thur I was interdoost to Gineral Marion Fitzhoo Gusher, of Mississippy. I waz ankshus 2 with a reprysentativ dimekrat uv the South, 2 xchange vews, 2 hev soothin confidence, 2 unbuzzum, becos for the parst 4 yeres the dimekratic party's bin truly secksnal, and the seckshun it has okkerpied is not the identical seckshun onto which the orfises is lokatid, and only by a perfeck union with our wunst luved brethren uv the South kin we ever git onto trouly Nashunal ground.

Gineral Gusher is a troo gentleman uv the raal Southern skool. He puts C. S. A. arter his name, onto the hotel register, and his buzzum pins, rings, and the head of his kane is made of the bones of miserable Yanky sogers who fell at Bull Run—he ses by his own hand, and it must be so, for who ever knode a Southerner to boast vaingloriously? We met and embrast, weeping perfoosly.

"Alars!," sobbed the Gineral, wut a nitemare has obscured our respectiv visions for the parst 4 yeers! I was allus a Union man allus, Allus, Allus, Allus!! The old flag I luved with more nor parental affekshun—2 me it was more nor life!"

"Why, then, my ajacks, sobbed I, did you raise your parryside hand agin it?"

"Why? my beloved. Becos my stait seseceht, and I waz karid along bi a torrunt of public opinyun which I kood not stem, and I went with her. But it is all over. We hev awoke, and I'm here in the capitel of my beloved country, under the shadder ov that glorious flag, which is the pride of Americans and the terror of all week nashuns which has territoris contigous, reddy to take an oath, and resoom the citizenship I lade orf, and agin run the guvernment for its honor and glory."

"Hev you a pardin?" ses I. "Methinks wunst a paper recht my humble villiage, which is unanymously dimekratic—(it kum around a pakage of goods from Noo York) and in that paper I saw your name ez won of the ossifers who killed the niggers at Fort Piller. Am I rite?"

"You air. I'm a gushin child of nachur—I'm enthoosiastik. Labrin under the delushun that secesht us, I beleved at that time that I waz doin a good thing killin them property ov ours that Linken hed shoved blue kotes onto. I hev no apologys to offur—I am now writin a justification.

"I, and I speek for thousands uv the shivelrous sons uv the South, who would like a good square meal wunst more, am willing to be consiliated. The oppertunity is now offered the government to conciliate us. We are returning prodygle suns—kill your fatid veal and bring out your gold rings, and purple robes and sich. We ask condishins—we shel insist on terms, but we are disposed to be reasonable. We air willing to acknowledge the soopremacy uv the government, but there must be a humiliashen. A proud, high-spirited people like us uns, won't stand it,—no sir, we cannot. Ther must be no hangin, no confiscashen, no disfranchisen. We air willen to step back just as we stept out, resoomin our old status, trustin to engineerin to get sech uther pints ez air not here enoomerated. Without them condishuns the union would not be wun uv hart—twod be holler mockery. Wat we air goin for is union founded on luv, whioh is stronger and more solider than muskits. Harts is trumps—let the platform be harts and all is well."

"But Gineral," sez I, "in all this wat do yoo perposse for us northern dimocrats?"

"Towards them our bowels melt with luv. We forgive you. If yoo kin take the old attitoode, well and good—ef not—"

"Hold," sez I, "don't threat. A ginooine northern dimekrat wants but little here below, but wants that little long. Give him a small post orfis, a nigger driver to look up to and a nigger to look down to, and he is supremely happy. Ef a angle in glory wuz two offer to trade places with him, harp, golden crown and all, he would ask odds.

"Uv course them positions you kin hev—we don't want 'em. All we ask is to make the platforms, and hev sich offisis ez hawty, high-toned men kin afford 2 take and you uns kin hev the rest.

But wun thing must be understood. The scenes of the Charleston convenshun must never be re-enacted—there must be no more Dugliss's. Under the new dispensashen you dance when we fiddle, askin no questions. The Suthern hart must never again be fired—it would consume itself.

Ez soon ez I hev took the oath, I shel immijitly go hum and run for congris—see to it that ye hev enuff dimecrats there, that we jintly kin control things. Uv course, in a Union, by luv, there must be equality. Linkin's war debt must never be pade, onless ourn is—his hirelins must never be penshuned unless our patriots is. Wat a delightful spectacle! Men who yesterday was a gougin each other into the field of battle, to-dey a drawin penshuns amikably from the same treasury! The eagle would flop his wings with joy, and angles would exclaim, 'Bully!' I am disabled from wounds receved on the feeld, and rejoice that our penshun laws is so liberal.

Go home, my friend, and marshal for the conflict. Tell your central committis to collect expense munny, and I, and General Ferris, and Kernal Moseby, and Champ Ferguson, and Dick Turner, and Boregard, and that noble old hero (take orf your hat while I pronounce his name) General Robert E. Lee, will cum up and stump the North fer yer tickets. I hev dun."

"Noble man," thot I, ez he stalked majestically away, talkin, in an abstractin manner, takin my new hat and umbreller, leavin his old wuns; "who coodent foller the, and sich as the, forever and ever."

PETROLEUM V. NASHBY,
Lait Paster uv the Church uv the Noo Dispensashun.

THE ADVANTAGES OF MANUFACTURES.

The Chicago *Republican*, in making a sort of running contrast between the prosperity of several cities, offers some suggestions, which are instructive. That paper observes: This is at present rather a commercial than manufacturing emporium. Yet it is admirably adapted to manufactures, being the natural centre of a vast region abounding in coal, iron, lead, salt, timber, stone and agricultural productions of all descriptions. As a commercial emporium, art is continually adding to its natural facilities, by the construction of railroads, the improvement of canals, and the increase in number and capacity of steam and sailing vessels on the lakes. But, after all, manufactures are the true basis of municipal prosperity. They create commerce by making markets for agricultural productions. Changes in the great routes of travel and traffic may annihilate the commercial prosperity of a great city, but cannot deprive it of the advantages which manufactures confer upon it. They are permanently its own.

The city of Philadelphia is a noteworthy example of this truth. It was once the commercial emporium of the country; the center of the great monetary transactions of the United States. New York at one time had but a secondary monetary and commercial position compared with it. But the great inland routes of travel began to change. The Erie canal opened up the great west to the commerce of the world, and New York leaped at once into the commercial emporium of the United States. Had not Philadelphia then turned her atttention to manufactures, she would have dwindled into an old-fashioned, second or third rate town, situated some distance up an unfrequented river, called the Delaware—which, in that event, would have been more noted for its antiquarian associations, than its present remarkable commercial and manufacturing greatness. But Philadelphia possessed the spirit of PENN, of FRANKLIN and of ROBERT MORRIS, and laid the basis of its prosperity down deep in the foundations of true municipal and national greatness. The natural characteristics of the people of Pennsylvania also tended to mould the destiny of the city. Patient, hard-working, temperate, saving and frugal, its population, in which the German element largely predominates, has industriously and indefatigably carried out the ideas of the founders of the Quaker colony, while to-day we find those ideas bearing fruit in a harvest of permanent manufacturing and commercial prosperity.

Let Chicago imitate Philadelphia in this respect. She is now the great commercial emporium of the northwest. Let her preserve the position which nature has given her, for all time, by founding it thoroughly on manufacturing industry.

By the late internal revenue returns we observe that the taxes assessed for manufactures in the five districts of Philadelphia [illegible] amount to the enormous sum of $6,965,064.49. This is only the tax on manufactures of the city for one year. It is estimated that four per cent. is the average duty on manufactured articles. Some are specific, that is so much per ton or pound, whilst others are so much per cent. So that the above tax represents a gross value of manufactures of $169,149,112. And Philadelphia thus manufactures an amount of goods of the value of nearly one hundred and seventy millions of dollars, which it is estimated, including income tax, yields a revenue to the government of twelve millions five hundred thousand dollars nearly! Can anything more strikingly illustrate the value of the manufacturing industry of a country?

SPEECH BY HORACE MAYNARD.

This distinguished son of Tennessee has been elected to Congress, and did set forth his views in speeches here and there to the people. The following remarks recently made by him are not without interest:—

'A great clamor is made against negro suffrage. I do not think that a majority of the American people have determined to establish this measure unconditionally, but if you desire to prevent it, hostility to the government will not keep it off, but will rather hasten its establishment. If the nation finds that all its efforts to reclaim a rebellious population are in vain, it will be very apt to give suffrage to the negro population, who have through all this war proved its fair and faithful friends. This measure, in this event, will be adopted as an indespensible means of establishing loyal civil government in the South, when the seditious white population refuse to submit to the laws and discharge their duties as prudent citizens.

"Some of you threaten to rebel in that case. You tried that once before, when you were a great deal stronger than you are now, and you know the sad result. What will your rebellion amount to? It would only give the nation a good cause for doing what it would now avoid. As Major General Logan said in a speech the other day: 'Let them rebel again, that is just what we want!' Now, if you want to live at peace, obey the laws and turn away from those unprincipled politicians who cry out 'Blue bellied Yankee,' 'Abolitionists,' and 'Nigger equality,' to get your votes. They are the same men who asked you before the war, how you would like to see your daughter marry a 'big buck nigger.'

"Much has been said about the radicalism of Chief Justice Chase's views on the subject of negro suffrage. Mr. Chase believes that as the white Unionists of the South are in the minority, very largely, so in many localities, it will become a matter of absolute necessity to enfranchise the black population, which is universally loyal, in order to prevent the rebels from regaining the government of their respective States at the ballot-box. He believes that the nation will be compelled to resort to negro suffrage for self-preservation, especially for the preservation of the white loyalists of the South. Now, the nation was not eager to resort to emancipation, but you forced a resort to that measure by obstinate rebellion. It hesitated to enlist negro soldiers, but was forced to arm them by the continued rebellion of the South, and it found that they made very good soldiers, and could shoot as well as any body. This revolution is not yet over, and a great many of these subjugated rebels are acting and talking very boldly. Rest assured, that if you still defy the national government, the nation will be forced to think seriously of putting the ballot into the hands of loyal negroes, to enable them to vote down the rebellion."

THERE are 213 establishments in the United States for the manufacture of carpets, involving a capital of $4,721,768, and working up annually material valued at $4,417,986. The number of hands employed is 3,910 males and 2,771 females, to whom are paid $1,445,692. The value of the annual product $7,857,636.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE RICHMOND ELECTION.

We learn from a trustworthy source that the action of General Turner, in annulling the recent election at Richmond, was based chiefly, if not entirely, upon the fact that the judges of the election, while they admitted the votes of Virginians who had served in the rebel armies, rejected those of Virginians who had served in the Union armies.

One of the votes thus reported was that of a citizen, a resident and merchant of Richmond for at least five years before the war, a strong Unionist, the secretary of the last open Union meeting held in the city before the war began. This gentleman, when troops were called for, left his home in Richmond—where they were not enlisting men for the Union armies at that time—and entered the three months' service. When his term there expired, he re-enlisted and served during the war. He fought in the first battle of Bull Run, at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Gaines's Mill, Glendale, Savage Station, Malvern, second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Madison Court House, Jack's Shop, Raccoon Ford, at the siege of Wagner Olustee, Drury's Bluff, and was at last wounded at Cold Harbor.

That is to say, he was in twenty-one battles, and when he returned to Richmond his vote was rejected as a "non-resident." Now this is a little too strong. The men who have served in the Southern armies are permitted to vote—but they must not expect to keep their loyal neighbors from the polls. There is a limit to human patience, and a southern loyalist who returns to the home from which he was expelled by the enemies of his country, and returns after serving in the army during the war, is not to be denied his vote on any quibble of non-residence.

We hear that this case was presented to the President, with the proper affidavits and testimony to prove all its parts, and that he immediately ordered that an election conducted on such principles should be annulled. He did right; and his action in this case should be a warning to others in the South who may be inclined in a like manner to set a penalty upon loyalty. A Southern Union man is at least as good as a rebel; in the general opinion of the country he is a good peal better, if he has served in the army.—*Evening Post.*

From the Phrenological Journal.

SOME ARTS OF BEAUTY.

"Beauty is ever that divine thing the ancients painted it; and though it may sometimes prove a fatal legacy to an ill-trained, weak-minded girl, yet it is oftener a blessing than otherwise, and mothers ought to strive by all proper means to make their daughters beautiful and engaging as well as virtuous and truthful—and beauty can be so greatly promoted, nay, it may be almost created, by watchful care and knowledge.

Any child that has tolerable features may be made pretty, if not beautiful, by proper food, fresh air, good temper and education.

Beauty of expression is the most enduring and highest kind of beauty, and the expression of the countenance is undoubtedly more to be controlled and improved by culture than is fairness of complexion. Every day we see faces ugly and distorted by crossness, anger, revenge and sensuality, which were once bright and lovely with the innocence and smiles of childhood. What has changed them so greatly, if not coarse food and bad passions?

Every cross, jealous, proud, scornful feeling, like every blow of the chisel upon marble, serves to carve a line upon the features, and each time such feelings are indulged, the work of the invisible carver is deepened, until the face is made ugly by unkind and unholy thoughts and passions.

In the same way kind, pure thoughts, gentleness of word and deed, leave their impress, making bad complexions and common features almost radiant with the beauty of goodness.

Education, both intellectual and moral, increase beauty; a countenance beaming with intelligence, united to a gentle winning manner, will always be thought lovely by sensible people, if it has no other charm, and this beauty will endure through life.

Any one may prove the power of education upon the features by noticing the ignorant, vicious children who are sent to a school of reform, where they are properly fed and instructed. Day by day, as they receive new ideas of right and wrong and think new thoughts, their eyes brighten, their cheeks assume a deeper color, and the whole expression of the face changes.

How noble are the faces of most men known for their culture and genius! so noble, that in any crowd they would be noticed and remarked upon, though unknown. It is not that they are, in the common acceptation of the term, handsome men, but because education and intelligence has wrought upon their features till they are grand as the sculptured faces of heroes and demigods. If every mother and teacher would but take the requisite care in the physical and moral culture of the young, in two generations the appearance of the race might be vastly improved.

Let every guardian of youth then, impress upon the young how they disfigure their faces by ill temper, idleness and deceit, and beautify them by kindness, truth and diligence in cultivation of their minds.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SLEEP.

There is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expands its energies and itself during hours of wakefulness, and that these are recuperated during sleep; if the recuperation does not equal the expanditure, the brain withers; this leads to insanity.

Thus it is that in early history persons who were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs; thus it is that those who starved to death, first become insane; the brain is not nourished, and they cannot sleep. Crazy persons are poor sleepers, good sleepers seldom become crazy.

The practical inferences are these;

1. Those who think most, who do most brain work, require most sleep.

2. That time saved from necessary sleep is infallibly destructive to mind, body, and estate.

3. Give yourself, your children, your servants—give all that are under you—the fullest amount of sleep they will take, by compelling them to go to bed at some regular hour, and to rise at a stated hour, and within a fortnight nature, with almost the regularity of the rising sun, will unloose the bonds of sleep the moment enough repose has been secured for the want of the system.

This is the only safe and sufficient rule; and as to the question how much sleep any one requires, each must be a rule for himself; great nature will never fail to write it out to the observer under the regulations just given.

LET US HAVE FREE SPEECH AND FREE INTERCOURSE AT THE SOUTH.

Unintentionally, without our knowledge, there grew up, in our republic, two populations so diverse in character, in habits and ideas, as to form two nations. It is this mischief which we have now to repair.—The war has done something to cure the evil. It has brought these two people into close, though only momentary contact. It has removed many misconceptions on both sides. It has made many friendships and has cured some enmities. It has changed the conditions of the task before us—to make a homogeneous population over our whole territory. It has removed one great obstacle to free locomotion and intercommunication—the slave system. But there remains still much for us to do; and that much will require time and the energy of our whole people, and peace.

Fortunately, nature favors our enterprise. To overcome the adverse influences of climate, she assists us by the immense natural resources of the Southern States. The iron, the coal, the lead, the copper, the cotton, the rice, the sugar of the South, all hold out inducements to Northern capital and labor. The rivers, the natural avenues of intercommunication, all run North and South; the mountain ranges lie in the same direction; in spite of climate, the continent has been laid out by nature for the home of one great nation. But if we have made plain what is written above, it must be evident to the thoughtful reader that, to reap the advantages which nature presents, to resist, even with their help, the influence of climate, this nation must be free from Maine to Texas—free and law-respecting. Without free thought, free speech, a free press, and so much general intelligence as gives toleration and respect for law, we cannot hope either to cure the evils which already have gained a footing, or to form and perpetuate a real nation within the present limits of the republic.

Therefore, for our own preservation, we dare not rest until speech is as free, the law as readily obeyed, intelligence as general, and justice as equally administered in South Carolina as in Massaceusetts, in Georgia as in New York, in Aakansas as in Ohio, in Texas as in Iowa.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

JUSTICE TO THE NORTH—JUSTICE TO THE NEGRO.

Professor Theophilus Parsons, in his excellent address to the President, signed by leading citizens of Boston, says:

"For example, let us compare some of the Southern States with those of the Northern States which come somewhat near them in population on the basis of the last census. If we take the whole population of each State as the number which measures the right of representation, and suppose that the white men alone of the Southern States cast the votes of the States, a brief calculation will show that every hundred of the white inhabitants of South Carolina will have as much power through their representatives as two hundred and forty of the people of Iowa; one hundred white men in Mississippi will equal two hundred and twenty-three men in Wisconsin; one hundred white men in Louisiana will equal one hundred and ninety-eight in Maine; one hundred white men in Alabama will equal one hundred and eighty-three in Connecticut; and one hundred white men in Alabama and Louisiana together will equal one hundred and eighty-nine in Indiana. It is therefore apparent that if, as the Constitution requires, the colored men of the South are all counted in to measure the right of representation, and are then all disfranchised, this must operate a proportional disfranchisement of the people of the North and West. How long can it be believed that this inequality will be endured? On what right or reason does it rest? If it be that the colored race of the South are all wholly disfranchised because wholly unfit for the right of suffrage, is it also true that the white voters of South Carolina are about two and a half times better fitted to exercise this right wisely and patriotically than the people of Iowa?

WOULDN'T MARRY A MECHANIC.

A young man commenced visiting a young woman, and appeared to be well pleased. One evening he called when it was quite late, which led the girl to enquire where he had been.

"I had to work to-night," replied the young man.

"Do you work for a living?" enquired the astonished girl.

"My brother doesn't work hard, and I dislike a mechanic," and she turned up her pretty nose.

This was the last time the mechanic visited the young lady. Now he is a wealthy man, and has one of the best of women for a wife. The young lady who disliked the name of mechanic is now the wife of a miserable fool—a regular vagrant about grog-shops—and she, poor miserable girl, is obliged to support herself and her children.

Ye who dislike the name of mechanic, whose brothers do nothing but loaf and dress, beware how you distrust men who work for a living. Far better discard the well fed pauper, with all his rings and brazen-facedness and pomposity, and take to your affections the callous-handed, industrious, intelligent mechanic. Thousands have bitterly repented the folly, who have turned their backs to honest industry. A few years of bitter experience taught them a serious lesson. In this country no man or woman should be respected, in our way of thinking, who would not work mentally or physically, and who curl their lips with scorn when introduced to hard-working men.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

It is alleged by Col. Forney, in a letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, that a conspiracy is being hatched by the rebels North and South to foist disloyal members from the South into the Congress of the United States for the purpose of discrediting the national securities, and utterly repudiating the national debt.

We have scarcely any doubt of the truth of this statement. A large portion of the members of the Democratic party were disloyal at heart during the rebellion, and are sore and dissatisfied now that it has been suppressed by force of arms; and as an offset to their discomfiture, their suffrage will invariably be given to persons, who, if not openly disloyal, were all the time aiding and abetting the rebellion in secret. A majority of such in Congress would as surely repudiate the national debt as the morning would succeed the night; and we are but little surprised to learn that they are already "laying the ropes" to bring this unmitigated sco undrelism about. Forewarned is forearmed, and the people should heed these indications with a watchful eye, and allow no man to represent them in Congress or Senate, that is not unequivocally pledged to the payment of the national debt.

THE amount of currency issued last week was $3,804,520. The total amount issued up to the 12th inst, was $169,598,960-

THERE are lovers of disputation, who will change sides in an argument the moment any one agrees with them.

THE Government of Canada will remove from Quebec to Ottawa this month, when Parliament closes.

The Rebel iron clad Merrimac, blown up at the time of the evacuation of Norfolk by the Rebel troops, is being raised.

A negro woman died in Richmond last week, aged 108 years. She was present at Yorktown, Va, when Cornwallis surrendered

SUCH a rush of tourists to the lower St. Lawrence was never known. Nearly all are Americans.

A daughter of the old Duke of Wellington, and her husband, on whose account she was disinherited, are visiting the several American watering places.

AN English correspondent in the South supported himself during the war by giving lessons in drawing, for each of which he received a piece of bacon and a pint of beans.

A letter from Martinique expresses regret at the death of Mr. Lincoln, classing him among the foremost martyrs to constitutional liberty and freedom.

CORTINAS with his force of Republicans, still hovers around Matamoras, but has made no further attack on the town, his numbers being too small.

THE principal hotels of Boston have had all their stocks of cigars seized by National officers for alleged infractions of the Internal Revenue laws.

THERE is no greater obstacle to success than trusting in something to turn up, instead of going to work to turn up something.

FROM all accounts it appears that if a fair expression of public opinion can be obtained at the coming elections in the South, there will be little difficulty in the work of re-organization.

☞ The most attentive man to business we ever knew was he who wrote on his shop door: "Gone to bury my wife; return in half an hour."

The receipts from Customs for July amounted to $10,000,009, and those for August, it is said, will be much more. Five-eighths of the revenue is collected at the port of New York.

A duel recently occurred in New-Orleans, about an actress. After twelve shots, one man was mortally wounded. The last shot was fired by one of the duellists on his knees, being unable to stand on account of the loss of blood.

TWENTY-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven acres of public lands were entered at Winnebago City, Wisconsin, during last month, for actual settlement under the Homestead law, and the cash sales foot up only $1,049.

COMMISSIONER Halloway, of the Patent Office, has signified his intention of immediately leaving the Interior Department, whether his successor be appointed or not.

THERE are 219 establishments for the manufacturing of men's furnishing goods in the United States, which represent a capital of $2,256,500. The material costs $3,920,607, and employs 258 male and 1,568 female operatives. The combined product of these manufactures is $7,218,790.

THE last census report the manufacture of boots and shoes in New-England is represented in the following proportion: Number of establishments, 2,438; capital invested, $10,997,113; cost of material used, $27,189,916; male hands employed, 52,007, and females, 22,282; cost of labor, $17,499,136; annual products, $54,815,948.

GREATNESS.—There is a greatness before which every other sinks into nothing; one which, when clearly seen in its true dignity, produces the most thrilling emotions of the heart. It is moral greatness—that undeviating rectitude of action, which leads men to seek the best interests of others, that integrity of soul which binds man under every circumstance to truth and duty, and rears for him a monument encircled by that eternal radience which issues from the throne of God.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—The monthly report of the Agricultural Department for August, says: The returns of correspondents show a slight falling off in the wheat crops in New England and Middle States of something over a million bushels, a loss of about one and three-quarter millions of bushels in the States of Maryland and Delaware, and a deficiency of twenty million bushels in the Northern and Northwestern States. The corn crop exhibits greater promise. It is everywhere good. The potato crop is almost as promising as the corn crop. The other crops harvested will be ample for all domestic purposes, and that of oats will be very large. The prospect, therefore, is that injury to the wheat crop will be more than compensated by the excellence of the other crops. Tobacco is the only crop which exhibits a general falling off in the amount planted. The heavy revenue taxes which manufactured produces, and the apprehension of a tax on leaf tobacco, are assigned by some of the correspondents as the reason for the reduction. The amount of wool and increase of sheep are shown to be on a like proportional advance to that they have exhibited since 1861! The report says the rebellion gave to the great interest a prosperity which protective laws under a high tariff failed to accomplish.

PRACTICAL JOKING.—"A few days since," writes an attorney, "as I was sitting with Brother C— in his office in Court Square, a client came in and said:

"Squire, D— W—, the stabler, shaved me dreadfully, yes

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,

Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG, of Bedford co.
Gen. MOSES ROSS, of Somerset co.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.

TREASURER,

Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, Bedford.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

DANIEL SAMS, West Providence.

JURY COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.

COMMISSIONER,

HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley.

POOR DIRECTORS,

JOHN S. HETRICK, 3 yr., M. Woodberry,
LEONARD BITNER, 2 yrs., Juniata.

AUDITOR,

JAMES ALLISON, Napier.

CORONER.

Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, Southampton.

THE BEDFORD COUNTY DEBT OF $16,000.

The Gazette's Logical Explanation!

Two weeks ago we published a statement of the indebtedness of Bedford county to the State of Pennsylvania alone. When we did so we felt confident that the party in power would be compelled to offer some explanation. What that explanation would or could be, we were not able then to devise. The last *Gazette*, however, with its usual perspicuity, comes fully up to our confident expectations. The principal feature in the dodge is that the debt was created by the Republicans in 1853, 1854, and in 1855. This we deny, the Republican party was never in power in this county since the organization of the party. But we do not desire to quibble, suppose they were, and had failed to lay the requisite amount of State tax, as is alleged, which we are not prepared to admit, does that justify the Commissioners in allowing a debt to accummulate through a period of ten years approximating $16,000? This seems to us to have been the most astounding piece of management of which we have ever heard. According to the *Gazette*, $5,160.26 are allowed to grow in ten years at "6 per cent." to the enormous sum of $15,400! How strange it is that since 1862 it has doubled itself, when it was $8,000, now it is in the neighborhood of $16,000. Try again, this won't do, Mr. Meyers.

The statement in regard to Mr. Over's paying out $3,000 of the state funds is as idle as the winds. Suppose the Commissioners did loan $3,000 to meet the demands of the State, do they pretend to say they borrowed that amount of money from the State? No, of course not. We have only charged them with the amount of the indebtedness to the State, not what they owe to individuals. His cry about crisis and war are all fudge, trumped up to blind the people. Every man of property in Bedford county knows that real estate has almost doubled itself in value within the last ten years. A sufficient tax to pay this debt could have been laid and collected at any time. This debt of nearly $16,000, one half of which has been incurred since 1862, is now upon us, the opposition party has been in power for the last ten years, they have kept it concealed lest it would terrify honest tax payers, and can any one question where the responsibility rests?

Now, a word in regard to ourselves. The *Gazette* charges the senior editor of this paper with being a defaulter, because his name stands in the unsettled column as the collector of Middle Woodberry township for the year 1862. This is one of the usual reports of the *amiable gentleman* who controls its columns. Every charge made by this paper against the Copperhead organization is met by a vile personal assault upon the editors of this paper. Heretofore we have paid very little attention to these, to say the least, unmanly attacks, nor do we purpose now to give them more than a passing and a final notice. That *gentleman*, we are free to say, is welcome to all the capital that he can make for his party by assaults upon our personal relations in life. We were appointed collector for Middle Woodberry township for the year 1862; we received the duplicate about the 15th of March of that year, and on the 1st of April of the same year, as one-half the people of Bedford county know, and no one better than the editor of the *Gazette*, we took charge of this paper. *When we left Woodberry we passed the duplicate to our bail, Thomas Johnston, who has collected and paid over all that has been collected.* And as far as Mr. Johnston is concerned, he is able to pay his debts, and we think, buy the editor of the *Gazette* a half score of times, at even his own valuation, with the CUR of the Commissioners' office thrown in. This last purchase might be made in good faith, as it ought to be, and let him be presented to Barnum without delay, as a degenerate specimen of the cur-ish species.

We do not owe Bedford county this day ONE CENT, BUT, ON THE CONTRARY, BEDFORD COUNTY IS INDEBTED TO US. This silly attempt to divert the attention of the people from the enormous indebtedness of Bedford county, is too puerile to be tolerated for a moment. Tax-payers what do you think of it?

HARD UP FOR CANDIDATES.

The correspondent of the New York *Times* writing from Chicago says:

"Politics are getting somewhat mixed in some of the Western States. In Iowa, the Democrats, despairing of success on their distinctive principles and organization, have prevailed upon a few soldiers to get up a ticket for State officers, composed almost exclusively of Republicans. This the Democratic Convention indorsed and adopted, on the ground that it is opposed to universal suffrage.

Gov. Smyth of New Hampshire has invited the Governors of all other New England States, with their respective suites, to be present as his guests at the New England Fair.

HOW THEY DID IT.

The first and second resolutions of the Democratic platform read thus:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Pennsylvania, are now, as we always have been, faithful to the Union of the States, opposing the secession of the South with all our influence and having no sympathy or association whatever with that party in the North which plotted against the Union and pronounced the Constitution "a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

Second. That if the counsels of the Democratic party had prevailed, the Union would have been saved in all its integrity and honor, without the slaughter, debt and disgrace of a civil war. But when the formation of sectional parties in the North and in the South, and the advent of one of these parties into the seats of power made war a fact which we could not counteract, we sustained the Federal authorities in good faith, asking nothing at their hands except a decent regard for our legal rights and some show of common honesty in the management of our financial affairs, but in both these particulars we were disappointed and betrayed.

The linking together of falsehoods in these resolutions, is a fair exhibition of the skill in duplicity of one who occupied a place in the cabinet of Buchanan alongside of Toucey, Cobb, Thompson and other rebels. If the people wish to know how the Democratic party have been faithful to the Union—how they opposed secession, how they sustained the Federal authorities and what party in the North plotted against the Union let them read the following extracts from the record of the Democratic party and its leaders.

James Buchanan in his message of Dec. 3, 1860 in speaking of the "personal liberty" bills of some of the Northern States; in case they were not repealed, says:

"In that event, the injured States, after having first used all peaceful and constitutional means to abtain redress, *would be justified* in revolutionary resistance to the Government of the Union."

"The question fairly stated is: Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the right to coerce a State into submission, which is attempting to withdraw, or has actually withdrawn from the Cohfederacy? If answered in the affirmative, it must be upon the principle that power has been conferred upon Congress to declare or to make war upon a State. After much serious reflection, I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress or to any other department of the Federal Government..... Without descending to particulars, it may safely be asserted that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit of the Constitution. ..... Congress possesses many means of preserving it (the Union) by conciliation, but the sword was not placed in their hands to preserve it by force."

There is the record of a Democratic President, how does it accord with the resolutions? Next hear a Democratic Ex-President, Franklin Pierce, in a letter to Jeff. Davis, dated Jan. 6, 1860, hethus promises aid and comfort to secession:

"Without discussing the question of right—of abstract power to secede—I have never believed that actual disruption of the Union can occur without blood: and if through the madness of Northern Abolitionists, that dire calamity must come, the fighting will not be along Mason and Dixon's line merely. It will be within our own borders, in our own streets, between the two classes of citizens to whom I have referred. Those who defy law and scout constitutional obligations will, if ever we reach the arbitrament of arms, find occupation enough at home."

This idea of a counter revolution in the North in aid of the rebellion was entertained until after the last Presidential election.

The following extract from the Mentor and published in the *Gazette* as late as July 1, 1864, shows that even in our own community the horrible idea was entertained, and a party hostile to the Union were indirectly exhorted to be prepared to murder their neighbors in our own streets, read it and ponder:

"Let tyrants beware, should be the watchword from Maine to California in the Democratic camps. But it should not rest in mere declaration. Actual preparation for active resistance should be promptly and thoroughly made. Resolutions will not do; newspaper fulminations will not do: but complete organization, embracing every State and ramifying every township will be effective. This organization should be political, not military, but so organized that a military form could be speedily be evoked if need should require."

And in the same spirit the following appears in the call for a Democratic mass meeting for August 29th and published August 12th 1864, signed O. E. Shannon:

"It is important to open the campaign in the right spirit, to not only assert the rights that God and the Constitution have given us, but determine to maintain them; and in this connection let the pimps of the present administration in this community and elsewhere know that their acts of outrage on law and order, in illegal arrests, unlawful seizure of property, intimidating threats, &c., *shall not be done with safety to themselves nor their property.*"

Judge Woodward, the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1863, in a speech in Independence square, Dec. 13, 1860, said:

"We must arouse ourselves and re-assert the rights of the slaveholder and add such guarantees to our constitution as will protect his property from the spoliation of religious bigotry and persecution or else we must give up our Constitution and Union.....
We hear it said, Let South Carolina go out of the Union peacebly. I say, let her go peaceably if she go at all, but why should South Carolina be driven out of the Union by an irrepressible conflict about slavery?"

Clement L. Vallandigham, of whom Democrats were wont to sing so lustily, introduced into Congress and proposed a constitutional amendment to legalize secession, as follows:

"Article XIII, Section 1. The United States are divided into four sections, as follows:

The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, * * shall constitute one section to be known as the North.

The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, * * shall constitute another section, to be known as the West.

The States of Oregon and California * * shall constitute another section to be known as the Pacific.

The States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, * * shall constitute another section to be known as the South.

Article XIV. No State shall secede without the consent of the Legislature of all the States of the section to which the State proposing to secede belongs. The President shall have power to adjust with seceding States all questions arising by reason of their secession: but the terms of adjustment shall be submitted to Congress for their approval before the same shall be valid."

This infamous proposition to pave the way for and make secession lawful was defended as late as Jan. 1863, in the House of Representatives, by Geo. H. Pendleton, the Chicago candidate for Vice President. And yet this party calling themselves Democrats are continually crying out for the Constitution as it is, telling us how they opposed secession, stood by the Union, the Constitution and the laws.

But this is not all. Geo. H. Pendleton, on the 18th of Jan. 1861, in the House of Representatives, said:

"If your differences are so great that you cannot or will not compromise them, *then, gentlemen, let the seceding States depart in peace; let them establish their government and empire, and work out their destiny according to the wisdom which God has given them.*"

This speech was made in opposition to a bill for calling out the militia, and all the Democratic members, except four, endorsed the above expressions of Pendleton's by voting with him against the bill.

William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, a prominent Democrat, in his "vindication," published in August, 1862, says:

"If the choice be between a continuance of the war, with its attendant sufferings and demoralization, certain miseries and uncertain results, and a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, I AM IN FAVOR OF RECOGNITION, of course making the Abolition party responsible for this dread necessity."

Edward Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, in a speech at a Democratic celebration in New York, April 13, 1865, said:

"I yield to no man in sympathy for the people of the South—a gallant people struggling nobly for their liberty against as sordid and vile a tyranny as ever proposed the degradation of our race. Nay, I go further, and with Jefferson, Madison, and Livingston, I fully embrace the doctrine of secession as an American doctrine, without the element of which American institutions cannot permanently live."

Thus, in the beginning, the Democracy invited secession, and, to the end it encouraged rebellion with sympathy and prospects of ultimate success. And yet the same party with the brazen effrontery of those hardened in crime, attempts to palm off such glaring falsehoods upon the people as those contained in the first two resolutions of their platform. These extracts are not a tithe of what may be produced to prove from their own mouths the falsehoods set forth in their platform. They are now before the tribunal of the people and will be judged by what they have said and done and not by what they falsely profess.

COPPERHEAD LOGIC.

The Copperheads argue that because a portion of the Republican party is in favor of allowing the blacks to vote, therefore the policy of the party is negro suffrage. The Circleville *Union*, thus beautifully turns their own logic against them:—

1. Jeff. Davis is a leading Democrat, who rebelled against the Government, therefore, the Democratic party is in favor of the rebellion and all the crimes committed by him as President of the Southern Confederacy.

2. All the Generals in the Rebel Army are Democrats; therefore, the Democratic party endorses their warfare against the Union.

3. J. Wilkes Booth, Payne, Arnold and Harold, were Democrats; therefore, the Democratic party approves the assassination of President Lincoln and the attempted assassination of the Sewards.

4. Dr. Blackburn, Jake Thompson, Beverly Tucker, and others, all Democrats, attempted to introduce the small pox and yellow fever in the Northern cities; conspired to poison the Croton Water Works; organized the St. Albans raid; caused Bennett to fire the city of New York, advised and counselled Booth and Payne to murder the President, therefore, the Democratic party is in favor of all these atrocities.

5. All of the Rebels, South, are Democrats; therefore, the Democratic party are all Rebels.

GEN. MORGAN.—Gen. Cox, the Union candidate for Governor of Ohio having said a few days ago that the Democratic candidate for the same office resigned his commission in the Union army in order to stump the State for Vallandigham, the Chicago *Republican* suggests that although General Cox ought to be good authority on such questions, he may be mistaken about this matter, as he was serving in the East at the time Gen. Morgan became most conspicuous in the West. It says that the impression has been that Morgan resigned because he was believed to have disgraced himself in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou; but that it makes no difference which statement is correct as it cannot be thought any worse to be a coward in battle than to advocate the election of a copperhead and traitor like Vallandigham.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

A PAIR OF KNOW NOTHINGS'—The copperhead Legislative conference for this district, met at Bedford some days since, and placed in nomination Geo. A. Smith of McConnellsburg and A. J. Colburn, of Somerset, as their candidates. As both these gentlemen were members of that "secret oath-bound-band of midnight assassins" (we quote from the Somerset *Democrat*) called "Know Nothings," it must vex the Deacon's pious soul, to have to swallow them. It wil be an edifying spectacle to see our german, and catholic irish democrats vote for this pair of candidates. Doubtless both of them voted against the constitutional amendment permitting soldiers to vote, and yet the soldiers will be expected, like the german and irish voters to "go it blind" because this pair of pills are sugar-coated with the phrase "democracy."—*Somerset Herald and Whig.*

PARTY QUESTIONS.—The Maine democrats have nominated for Governor of that State a gentleman who has once before received the rather unsubstantial honor of their suffrages. Last year, finding it awkward to decide either in favor of peace or of war, they put forward Mr. Howard, as a candidate who could be trusted not to commit them in favor of either. And when they bring him forward this year, we believe it is with a lively sense that another question has come up, on which there is as little of unanimity in the party as there was last year on the question whether it would be better to fight for the national existence or to abandon it.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE Canadian debt exceeds seventy-five million dollars, upwards of three-fourths of which has been incurred during the past the years.

"THE TIMES are auspicious for the Democracy," said a speaker at the late Rambo House bear-baiting.

They have a look that way—especially in Ohio. In that State last year they were beaten fifty-four thousand votes. This year the times are so "auspicious" for them that they have nominated two tickets for State officers, Aleck Long being the candidate for Governor on one, and General Morgan on the other. Looks bad for the Union men, doesn't it?—*Norristown Herald.*

THE REAL PAUPERS IN THE SOUTH.—Those who imagine that the negro is universally lazy, and the white man universally busy, that pride takes the place of labor, and labor is little more than slavery, should read the reports that come from all parts of the South. We find in Knoxville that of 359 persons who applied for Government relief, 357 where white and two black. And yet this is a community where the black man preponderates!

THE Copperhead papers profess to be afraid that the "Abolitionists" are going to lead the whites into the arms of amalgamation. Don't be alarmed. The "Abolitionists" are not traveling the old Democratic road.—*Exchange.*

☞ A Copperhead paper says "the Democracs are united and harmonious." Of course they are—what is left of them. Their cheif object now is to restore the rebels to power, and they "rally round *that* flag" with amazing unanimity.

A Correct View.

The Richmond *Republic* of Tuesday says:

"With faithful intentions towards the United States Government, there are some who seem to think of the past contest as one between the North and the South, and look upon themselves as conquered by the North—a view of the subject which keeps alive a rankling wound of sectional bitterness and prevents that cordial resumption of old relations which all admit to be desirable. It seems to us that this is a false view of the parties to the struggle, and that if we would recognize the real parties to it, we should be able to discharge our duties as citizens of the United States, not alone with cold fidelity, but the old sentiment of ardent loyalty. The two parties to the struggle were a majority of the Southern States on one side, and the United Stetes Government, including all the Northern and Southern States on the other. South Carolina, having led off in the practical assertion of the State rights doctrine of the South, and compelled other Southern States to take sides either for or against her, the debate of arms was opened between the Federal and State Governments and the sovereignty of the former has been vindicated by the sword, as the Federal school of politicians had always believed it was by the Constitution. *The south has been vanquished, not by the North, not by a section, but by the Government of the United States.* That Government was the Government of our fathers. *It was the work of our own hands.*

We have not been defeated by an enemy or by a jealous rival, but by a life-long friend. Even during the war it was a Southern-born man, and the descendant of a Virginia ancestry, who was President of the United States, and at this moment it is a Southern-born man and a Southern citizen who is the head of that Government which claims our supreme allegiance. Away, then, with all sectional animosities from our hearts. It is one United States Government, not a section, which seeks to rally us to the flag of our fathers and we should return again to our old home, where the memorials of our greatest and our best are alone found, and permit the patriotic blood we inherit from them to warm our veins and animate our hearts. That such will be the result, that Virginia will become again a bright and glowing star in the American firmament, we have no more doubt than of our existence. But it will facilitate this result if people will cease to think of the war as a trial of strength between two sections, and bear in mind that it is a government, founded by themselves, administered for their benefit, controlled for their own men, which after a struggle into which we were dragged by a single Southern State, now claims that we shall return to our old place, not in name only, but in hearty fidelity to the authority of the United States.

The Population of New York.

Some of the journals of New York are discussing the census returns, which do not sustain the claim that the total population amounts to one million or thereabouts. The *Tribune* insists that the returns made for 1860 by Marshal Rynders's deputies, who were paid by the head, and made the total population 813,669, were enormously two large, and that the boast that the city has a million inhabitants, is a trick for securing a larger political representation. The figures of the *Tribune* are as follows:

"Our city was divided by the Secretary of State into 439 Enumerators, Districts, whereof final returns have already been received from 370. These show an aggregate population of a fraction over six hundred thousand (601,021). Should the remainder average the same as these, the population of our city will be 713,117.

"It is highly probable, however, that the districts last to be returned, or the returns from which have been sent back for correction, will prove considerably more populous than the others, though the aid of the political invoked to form the districts equal in population as nearly as might be. But assuming that the 69 districts yet to be returned will average twice as many inhabitants as the 370 already returned, the total population of our city will be 825, 213. We doubt that it will be found much to exceed eight hundred thousand."

The *World*, on the other hand, denounces the present census as fraudulant in that it is certain to give far less than the aggregate population, with a view of *reducing* the city representation in the Legislature, and making New York a second rate city of the Union. The enumerators, it says, were selected for their politics, and it is very well understood that no one could be appointed unless his party record was a good one. The *World* charges also that a systematic attempt to swindle the democratic districts of the State is making by the enumerators. These representations, however, appear to origi nate in partisan feeling, and are not, so far as is known, sustained by the facts.

FROM SAN DOMINGO.

News of the Cabral Resolution confirmed—The Dominicans in full Possession of their Territory—Reorganization of the Republic.

Later advices from San Domingo to the 8th inst., confirm the previous news of the appointment of CABRAL as Protector.

Gen. GANDARA has left the island, and the Dominicans are now sole masters of their territory.

They are engaged in reorganizing the government. A national convention will meet at an early date to form a permanent constitution.

A new journal, called *El Monitor*, has been started at San Domingo City.

The Spanish occupation is now really as well as nominally at an end.

The Democrats of New Jersey have nominated Gen- Runyon for Governor.

The election of members of Congress, Legislature, State and county officers, will be held in Mississippi on the 2d of October.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Government sales of horses, mules, and other concomitants of the transportation service, have been stopped, owing to the extensive demonstrations of the hostile Indians of the Western plains.

Petroleum is fifty per cent more powerful than the best coal, as steam fuel, and can be burned with perfect ease, and without the slightest danger.

There has been founded in Edinburgh, Scotland, an institution for the "safe accommodation and reformation of females in a respectable position in society addicted to habits of drunkenness."

Harris, the keeper of the bloodhounds at Andersonville, has been arrested.

Houses are scarce in Richmond, and, as a consequence, rents are high.

In a church-yard at Hoosic Falls, N. Y., is a rude board which marks the grave of Nat. Shipman, the original of Fennimore Cooper's "Deerslayer," in the well known novel of that name, and of Hawkeye, in "The last of the Mohicans."

Thirteen brothers and sisters—the oldest not 20 years of age—now lie side by side in a graveyard in Maryland all of whom died of diptheria. Eight of them deceased within four weeks.

Many freedmen in North Carolina refuse to enter into contracts for labor, because they believe that farms will be given them by the United States Government. The Commissioner has informed them that Government owns no land, and can give away none.

THE foreign immigration to the United States, for the six months ending with June, comprised nearly 75,000 persons, of whom 42,000 are males.

Twenty-five thousand animals have been sold by Government during the present month. The entire proceeds amount to over $4,000,000.

In a speech at Baltimore, Mr. Blair made a fierce attack upon Seward and Stanton.

At a fire in a pyrotechnic establishment in New-York, one young woman was burned to a crisp.

The Internal Revenue collections in New-York for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, was between twenty-seven and twenty-eight millions of dollars.

Gov. Brough, of Ohio, died at Cleveland on the 29th.

The potato crop this season will be one of the largest crops ever grown in this country.

The 258th anniversary of the landing of the first English colony on the New England coast was observed in Maine with appropriate exercises.

The boiler of well "No. 64," at Pithole, Oil City, exploded, killing the engineer, and burning the tank and oil at well "Number 65."

Extensive smuggling operations on the Canada border have been discovered. Silks, sugars, drugs, and other importations on which there is a high rate of duties, have lately come into the country, evading all duty, in large quantities.

New York drinks about 40,000,000 gallons of water per day. The quantity of whiskey it consumes is beyond computation.

John L. Sherman, a brother of the General, has been nominated for State Senator in Ohio.

The chances that a newly-born infant, in England, will live for the space of twelve months, are 851 to 149.

Of 400 guests at one of the principal hotels in Washington, 232 were Southerners, nearly all of whom were applicants for Executive clemency.

A hail storm in Wisconsin has just destroyed thirty thousand dollars worth of creps. Hailstones were seen which measured six or eight inches in circumference.

A girl in Hoboken, N. J., has died from the effects of frequent doses of phosphorus paste administered by herself for the purpose of destroying her life, in consequence of disappointed love.

A woman in Pittsburg, Pa., has been for some time engaged in secretly and systematically poisoning persons who visited her, without any apparent motive. Three of her victims have died, and a fourth is not expected to live.

Returning soldiers are going west at the rate of two or three hundred a month, to take up lands under the new Homestead Law.

The recent National Teachers' Association at Harrisburg took measures to have a World's Convention called.

A fine steamer of over 1,000 tons armed with twelve guns of the heaviest calibre, has been completed in New-York for the Tycoon of Japan, to be followed by two others.

To avoid identity of persons, the ladies of Newport wear masks in the water made of thin, white cotton cloth, fitting tightly to the face, with places cut out for the mouth and eyes. The disguise is perfect.

The gamblers at Saratoga complain that the place is this Summer frequented by middle-class people, who come to drink the water and not to spend money.

The statistics of the Quartermaster's Department in the army show that each individual consumes 2¼ pounds of dry food daily, ¾ vegtable and ¼ animal, making an annual consumption of about 800 pounds. Of fluids, he swallows 1,500 pounds.

The New-York Hotel begins to resume its old features. It is crowded with Secessionists of all grades, military, religious and political.

President Johnson announces that paroled Rebels who desire to leave the country will be furnished passports on condition that they shall not return without the President's permission.

Alleged tremendous frauds among army paymasters are now being brought to light, which cast all other defalcations completely in the shade.

Up to the 15th July there were 5,820 pensioners on the rolls for the State of New York alone, 1,700 of whom are drawing full pensions.

The receipts from internal revenue since July 1, amounts to over $48,500,000.

The President will probably order the release of Alexander H. Stephens.

An order has been issued mustering out of the service 7 Major-Generals, 35 Brevet Major Generals, and 43 Brigadier Generals.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio nominated Gen. George W. Morgan for Governor. and William Lang for Lieutenant-Governor.

A plot to liberate the criminals confined in the Illinois State Prison, at Joliet, has been discovered and frustrated.

A stage coach was attacked near Gibson Ferry, Montana Territory, by robbers, who killed four passengers, wounded three others, and stole $60,000 in gold dust.

In Ohio there is a snake 34 feet long, which milks cows, devours rabbits and other small animals, and has stopped several railroad trains, the engineers imagining it to be a tree laying across the track.

The late Treasury defalcations will be less serious than was supposed. Of the $1,200,000 reported stolen, about $700,000 were secured by conveyance, beside which the Government holds available bonds to the amount of $250,000.

A fire occurred in a car crammed with baggage belonging to families who had been sojourning at Long Branch. But a solitary trunk was saved. Entire wardrobes, diamonds and other valuable jewelry were lost.

In New York, a cat sprang upon a policeman and caught him by the leg above the knee with his teeth. The officer's injuries were so sezere that he was removed to the New York Hospital for treatment.

FOREIGN.

St. Domingo has got rid of its Spanish invaders, but has again become involved in domestic difficulties.

The progress of the rebellion in Hayti is decidedly favorable to the revolutionists. Atrocities by the rebels continue, and white persons are threatened with death if they appear on the streets.

Two ships of the Russian iron-clad squadron were wrecked on their way to Stockholm.

The Russian Czar has gone to Moscow, to present the Czarowitch to the Senate and the people.

Apprehensions of the approach of the cholera are increasing in England. The epidemic has reached Marseilles, France.

Prince Francis, Duke of Cadiz, father of the present King, died recently, aged 71 years. He was a brother of Ferdinand VII., and consequently uncle of Queen Isabella II.

The Suez Canal was opened on the 17th inst., and a vessel laden with coal passed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

The French festivities at Cherbourg continued until the 18th, when the French and English squadrons left for Brest. All passed off well, although the brilliancy of the earlier proceedings were marred by stormy weather.

Petroleum has been discovered in Cuba, and a company to proceed with boring operations has been formed in Havana.

A submarine cable is to be laid from the town of Porto Rico, Cuba, to the United States.

United States Generals on the Rio Grande and certain dignitaries of the Maximillian Government have been hobnobing and toasting each other in true convivial style.

Responsible parties have contracted to carry the mails between *Brazil* and the United States for the next ten years.

It is thought that if the Captain Generalship of Cuba is changed, the African slave trade will commence again with renewed vigor.

Another prize fight for the championship of England is arranged to come off on the 1st of November, between Jem Mace and Joe Wormald.

Prince Napoleon has been requested by the Emperor to abridge his visit to England. The reason is alleged to be fear that the Prince's Ajaccio speech (in which he so strongly eulogized American institutions) should be made the subject of a political demonstration in his favor.

Rumor says that the Emperor Napoleon is considering a scheme for annexing Belgium to France after King Leopold's death, and for giving the Danubian principalities to Austria, the territories in Northern Germany to Prusia, and Venetia to Italy.

The shop girls of Paris request their employers to relieve them from Sunday duty.

Maximillian intends to have 100,000 Rebels in his service within a year, to keep watch on Sheridan along the Rio Grande.

Saunders now goes armed by permission of the authorities at Montreal, and wears a belt in which are slung his revolvers and a bowie knife, while in his side pockets he carries his small revolvers.

About a dozen deserters from the United States Navy have been engaged in piratical operations on the coast of Honduras, having murdered the crew of a small schooner, and, setting sail in it, captured several other vessels.

The Canadian customs for six months amount to forty-four and a half million dollars, of which nineteen and a half million were from the United States.

The Rebel nest in Montreal is becoming fuller every day. Tucker, Sanders, H. S. Foote and others are there, and Jeff. Davis's family is quietly living at a hotel.

An Imperial victory has occurred near Peubla, Mexico, and salutes of rejoicing were fired by the forts and the French and Austrian vessels in the harbor of Vera Cruz.

The cholera is making sure and steady progress in France.

A backwoodsman, seven feet four inches in hight, recently entered the city of Negpoor, Siam, where he caused the most intense excitement among the populace who believed him to be Beelzebub himself.

The King of Portugal has invented a projectile which promises to excel everything hitherto attempted.

Prince Napoleon has been spending large sums at the Dublin Exhibition. The papers praise him extravagantly, because he is extravagant, no doubt.

Shanghae (China) papers are advocating the thorough cleansing of the city, anticipating the advent of the Russian plague.

The Japanese Government have ceded land for a coal depot for the projected California and China Steamship Company.

Ten young girls were recently burned to death during a church festival in Russia, by the falling of a lighted taper on their muslin dresses.

The employers of miners in the iron and coal districts of Wales have become alarmed at the reduction of laborers by the tide of emigration to America.

Rebel sympathizers in London are getting up a statue of Stonewall Jackson, but do not know where the Government will allow it to be placed.

FROM FLORIDA.

The feeling of the People—Slavery considered dead—People trying to forget the war.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The *Tribune's* letter from Jacksonville, Florida, says the inhabitants are much bewildered at the situation in which they found themselves. In the work of political regeneration many are progressing hopefully. State sovereignty is abandoned. Secession and nullification are called "political humbugs." Calhoun was an idiot. Oligarchists are enemies of mankind. Yankees are not to be trespassed upon. They want no more rebellion. Can whip France and England together. Slavery, by the name at least is gone. They speak of "those niggers who were their slaves." Occasionally they call the rebellion by that name, and speak of the United States Government as "our government."

There is reason to expect that wise statesmanship, firm military rule, patience, time and proper instruction will rebuild the Southern States, and make their latter glory exceed their former. Considering the bewildering agitation the people of Florida have suffered, they have borne themselves quietly, submissively and well. They have been anxious to know the will of the Government that they might do it. They have been above the spitefulness and maliciousness which have disgraced the Virginians. We hear of no plots or combinations to embarrass, or outwit those in command. Good faith, frankness and honesty have characterized their conduct. Many are often perplexed, and don't know what to do, but in all emergencies, the profoundest regard is shown to the United States.

As to future resistance, I am persuaded it is not thought of, but before the military force can be safely withdrawn and the fortunes of Florida committed to civil power, there is much to be accomplished. The prejudice of many slaveholders against the employment of freedmen must be rooted out. They seem to see in slavery nothing but personal taste and pleasure, political and social prosperity, and in its absence, poverty, loneliness, weakness, disgrace and ruin. Already projects and plans are under discussion for restoring the substance of slavery, though another name may have to be given to the creature in its new garb.

One plan is to place, by authority, prices upon labor, without the consent of the laborer. Another, to give the employer authority to use the whip as of old, and to catch runaways wherever found; and another is for planters to enter into a solemn agreement and firmly bind themselves to employ no hands but their own ex-slaves, and thus compel the freedmen to stay at their old homes, and labor on such terms as their former masters may prescribe. This desire to keep the negroes in their former condition does not proceed from wilful wickedness, but from education and the organized structure of Southern life. The work of reconstruction must not be hurried. Our only safety is in moving slow. Now that slavery is abolished, time should be given the Southern people to become clothed in their right minds and to study the spirit of our Constitutions, so as to make of the great sisterhood of States, a homogenous nation, for the purpose of creating sound public opinion. As soon as the hot season is over intelligent parties, composed of native Floridians, army officers and State officials, including the Governor, will visit different portions of the State and address the people upon the new and great questions whih are before them.

General Foster will leave nothing undone which is calculated to solvethe difficulties in hand. It is hoped that Gov. Marvin will be in no haste to inaugurate a State government, but give the moral elements time to make impression upon the masses. If he proceeds no faster in organizing than the people do in getting ready to adopt a wise policy, his path will be smooth and pleasant, and his success certain. There is at present considerable sickness at the capital, mostly of billions and ague character. The cause is the hot weather and the surrounding lakes and swamps. The Governor's health is not good. He has done but little business for some days. Gen. Foster has gone to St. Augustine on a brief visit to his family.

At Jacksonville the cotton, tar, rosin, turpentine and lumber business, is on the increase. More cotton will probably be shipped from that port this season than from any other in the South. The railread is doing a large business. New buildings are going up in town, and the people are trying to forget that we have just passed through a bloody war. Union Leagues are springing up all over the State, and the people are just beginning to talk of political matters. Anti-Unionists are very quiet. They evidently have no heart for public affairs.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement of Secretary McCulloch.

WASHINGTON, September 2.

The monthly statement of the public debt, despite the stupid contradictions of the New York press, was prepared as usual, and will be officially published in a day or two. The following is a recapitulation of the statement, as appears from the books, Treasurer's returns and requisitions in the Treasury Department on the 31st of August, 1865:

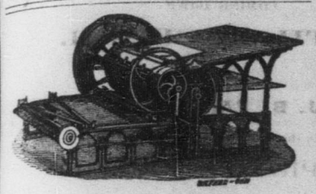
Amount of outstanding debt, bearing interest in coin, $1,108,310,191 80; interest, $64,300,590 50; debt bearing interest in lawful money, $1,274,478,103 16; debt on which interest has ceased, $1,503,020 09; debt bearing no interest, $373,398,256 38; total debt, $2,757,689,571 43; total interest, $138,031,620 24; legal tender notes in circulatiot, one and two years five per cent. notes, $33,954,230 00; United States notes, old issue, $402,968 00; United States notes, new issue, $432,757,601 00; compound interest notes, act of March 3d, 1865, fifteen millions; compound interest notes, act of June 30th, 1964, $202,024,160 00; total, $684,138,959 00.

On the 3d of July the debt stood $2,757,253,275 86, which, compared with the above statement, shows an increase during the month of August of only $436,295 57. During the same period the interest on the public debt was reduced one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars by the redemption of outstanding certificates of indebtedness, the amount of suspended requisitions now being only $2,110,000. The specie in the Treasury vaults on the 31st was $45,435,771 14, showing an increase over last month of over ten millions. The amount of currency on hand, however, has decreased from $8,141,744 85 in July to $4,278,283 99. The circulation of fractional currency was increased $694,710.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: There is every indication that a large number of portions of Europe, are eagerly looking forward to future residence in the United Seates, and are using every means to ascertain the price and location of the immense tracts of land which are now lying uncultivated in the South. Mr. Jas. Black, of the Agricultural Bureau, but formerly of Scotland, is daily receiving letters from that country inquiring what inducements are offered to foreign emigrants. Mr. B. in answer to these inquiries, has written a letter to the Glasgow *Herald*, setting forth the superior advantages of Virginia to emigrants, which has met with a substantial reception in the shape of £10,000 placed at his disposal for investment by a wealthy citizen of Glasgow. Since the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, emigration to this city has been steadily on the increase, and accommodations in the way of dwelling houses are at present altogether insufficient. Building lots are being laid out for ten or fifteen miles out of the city, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by those who intend making Washington their future home.

An additional roll of honor is to be published, embracing the dead of Andersonville.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 1865.

☞ Let it be distinctly understood that we do not deviate from our published terms. We have only the *Advertised price for* EDITORIAL NOTICES, *special notices and advertisements.* The puffing business is played out with us unless our terms, 15 cents a line, are strictly complied with, nor do we make any reduction on our advertising to accommodate our best friends. There is no use for us to establish prices if we do not be governed by them, and we shall hereafter as heretofore, know no favoritism. We hope those persons desiring to use our columns will save time by examining our terms and complying with them.—tf.

A GRAND MASS MEETING.

The Union men in Council.

KOONTZ, FILLER, CESSNA AND HALL ADDRESS THEM.

The Union Republican meeting called for last Tuesday night was one of the most enthusiastic that it has ever been our privilege to attend. The Court House was crowded to its utmost capacity. We are sorry that we can only give the briefest synopsis of its proceedings owing to the crowded condition of affairs attending Court.

The meeting was organized by the appointing of Hon. A. Weaverling of Bloody Run as President of the meeting. The following distinguished gentlemen were selected as Vice Presidents: Capt. Martin Bortz of Cumberland Valley, Capt. Oliver Horton of Monroe, Capt. W. Gracey, East Providence, Capt. John S. Stuckey, Napier, Lieut. Jacob Ketring, South Woodberry, Capt. I. H. Conley, Schellsburg, Col. Alex. Compher, Colerain, Capt. D. W. Mullen, Harrison, Capt. Lemuel Evans, Broad Top, Lieut. W. Roberts, Middle Woodberry, and Lieut L. B. Waltz, Liberty; and the following persons were appointed Secretaries: Lieut. John B. Helm, Bedford Borough, Lieut. Wilson Sparks West Providence, Sergt. E. Y. Imler Bedford Township and Capt. S. B. Tate, Bloody Run. In response to loud calls Gen. Wm. H. Koontz came forward and made a most brilliant and beautiful speech which was listened to with the most marked attention. Col. J. E. Filler followed in a most characteristic and scathing review of the course of the Copperhead party during the war, which elicited the greatest meriment and plaudits from the immense audience. Mr. Cessna was then called out with an approbative demonstration unsurpassed by any we have ever seen given him heretofore. His speech was one of his happiest efforts and was listened to with great enthusiasm and earnestness. Mr. Hall was then called out at a late hour and made one of his neat and forcible speeches which was received with much pleasure.

The resolutions of the State Convention were then adopted, and the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for the Union and Republican ticket.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

SIGNS OF LONG EARS.

Amusing Scenes.

CONTRADICTORY SPEECHES.

Nasby's Programme to be followed.

The customary Democratic meeting came off on Monday evening. Curiosity to hear what the so-called Democracy had to say for themselves, since the war has not proved a failure, led a number of Union men to the meeting, sufficient to swell it to respectable dimensions. The first speaker on the stand was a remarkable specimen of the *genus homo* bearing the military title of Col. (it is only a militia title—the Col. has never risked his precious carcass in his country's service.) The two things uppermost in his mind, were first the necessity of proclaiming his own pedigree, and second the repudiation of the national debt. (The Col. was not so green as to support the Government by investing his spare cash in government bonds.)

Next came the bland, sleek, corpulent, semi-clerical candidate, who was not elected President Judge last fall. His speech was marked by his usual sophistry; he objected to repudiation, but favored the preliminary step of taxing Government bonds and breaking faith with the creditors of the Government. (He had evidently unwittingly invested somewhat in government bonds and wanted a little time to get them off his hands before repudiating.) Having probably in view the very Democratic precedent of R. M. Johnson, once Vice President of the United States, the speaker seemed to be in deadly fear that himself and followers might suddenly find themselves transformed into practical amalgamationists. We really felt sorry for the Judge and his followers on account of their peculiar weakness in that direction, but not being numbered among the counsellors of the party, we could offer them no consolation though their case was evidently getting desperate.

The Great Mogul, of the Democracy in this county, came next, with a denial of having opposed the amendment allowing soldiers to vote, or having in any way whatever interfered with the soldier vote, he said nothing about turning his gun northward, nor of conscientious scruples against paying bounties to the soldiers. He seemed utterly oblivious of his former deeds and professions—perhaps he thought such matters would be of no interest to the soldiers.

He acquiesced in the suggestion of P. V. Nasby that *Nigger, Nigger, Nigger*, was the only stock in trade the Democracy had left, and that, they had better hustle him along vigorously; but he seemed to have forgotten that, Nasby writes from "*Saints Rest which is in the Stait of Noo Gersy*," or probably, never knew that whatever the law may be in "Saints-Rest," in Pennsylvania the nigger cannot come up for the next four years. Altogether, this speaker might have made a fair impression if his hearers had known nothing but what he undertook to tell them. The speech making was wound up by a General whose precise rank we have not been able to learn, but presume it bears a very near relation to that of the very distingvished military-titled individual who made the opening speech.

This fellow came forward amid calls from various persons. If he had heard the not very euphonious epithets, heaped upon him at a similar meeting, just after his vote for the constitutional amendment, by the parties who preceded him on this evening, he would doubtless have felt himself in a very uncomfortable position. As it was, he spoke for some time amid dead silence, without a word or smile of encouragement, cheers were out of the question, in fact the whole meeting, was remarkably devoid of the noisy demonstrations usually attending the meetings of the Democracy, and seemed impressed with the idea that the whole thing was a very serious business.

His speech was principally devoted to the frank acknowledgment of the vote against the soldiers and a labored attempt to justify it. He seemed indeed to take especial pains to give the fact prominence, that they had voted against the soldier then, much as they love him now. Of the vote on the amendment for which he had received such severe castigation, he was utterly oblivious. A few remarks were afterward made by other parties, resolutions adopted and meeting adjourned. Among the remarkable features of the meeting, the direct contradictions on the part of the successive speakers was the most amusing, they seemed to be a second edition of the happy family. The only two points upon which they seemed to agree, were that the Democracy must get back into power by hook or by crook or give up the ghost and to this and they all agreed that nigger, nigger, nigger was about the only capital they had to go on. They acknowledged the case was a desperate one, and their stock of a somewhat doubtful utility, because of Democratic precedents, but as it was all they had they seemed to have made up their minds as P. V. N. represents it, that

1st. "These is the dark days of Dimocrisy.

2d. Ther will alluz be a Dimocracy, so long as ther's a nigger.

3d. All men, without distinckshun uv secks, air fond of flatrin theirselves that somebody's lower down in the skale uv humanity than they is. Ef twan't fer niggers, what wood the Dimocrisy do for someboddy to look down upon?

4th Ef there aint no niggers, Sentrel Committis must furnish em. A half dozen will do fer a ordinary county, ef theyr hustled along with energy. Ef they won't steel, the Sentrel Committis must do it themselves. Show your niggers in a township in the mornin, and the same nite rob the clothes lines and hen roosts.

Whether, their County Committee, Chairman and all, were elected with especial regard to their fitness for carrying out this programme, or not, we are unable to say. However much it may have been desired that this meeting should be a terriffic roar from the Lion of the Bedford County Democracy, it certainly did turn out a most farcical bray from the animal with long ears."

COURT WEEK.—This has been a very throng Court week. The large number of important criminal cases down for trial drew a great crowd. Quite a number of members of the bar from different sections of the State were in attendance. Among others were David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, John Scott, of Huntingdon, Wm. H. Koontz, and Ed. Scull, of Somerset and Wm. A. Atlee, of Lancaster. The Reed Trial was the all absorbing topic. Wednesday was entirely consumed by counsel in various motions looking to a continuance. The case was continued until next term, and Reed admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. Mr. Cessna conducted the case on behalf of the commonwealth in a masterly manner.

PHOTOGRAPH FAMILY RECORD.—Messrs. Bartleson & Co., of Philadelphia, the sole manufacturers and publishers of this great work, have appointed Mr. R. W. Berkstresser their agent for this county. We understand that Mr. Berkstresser will commence to canvass at once and give every family an opportunity to secure one. This book long needed, has come at last.

FOR THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Who is Capt. Adam Weaverling?

No doubt when the time comes to elect our county officers, many honest voters will seek information as to the moral character and qualifications of the various candidates before the people. For whilst it is true that most men are so strictly partisan that they will vote for any one nominated by their party, no matter whether fit for the position or not, yet there are many who would prefer to aid in elevating to office men of integrity, without strict regard to party principles. Perhaps some such will ask, who is Capt. Adam Weaverling? as he is nominated for the office of Associate Judge, what is his moral character, and what his qualifications for the office? Will the inquiring voter believe one who is most intimately acquainted with the gentleman in question—one who is not writing from partisan principles nor for selfish interests, but simply to give information to such as may not be personally acquainted with Mr. Weaverling.

Prior to the war, the occupation of the Captain was that of a farmer, and thus inured to hard manual labor he is familiar with the wants and interests of the laboring man and the farmer.

He is also one of the most unassuming, honest, and obliging men in the county. His moral character is without a blemish, as all who know him will say, whether they be his political friends or opponents, and above all he is a man of piety.

As to his qualifications for the Associate Judgeship, we can safely say, we believe them to be sufficient. Although not possessing a classical education, he is, nevertheless, a man of strong mind, clear judgment and good business qualifications.

The Captain also deserves great credit for the valuable service which he rendered the country during the late war. Soon after the breaking out of the rebellion he recruited men, and entered the army of the United States as Lieutenant. He was severely wounded whilst in action; and notwithstanding the serious injury sustained by him, last Fall he recruited a company and re-entered the service of the United States, and served with honor till the close of the war.

So kind and true was he to his men whilst in the service, that they looked up to him as to a father and loved him as a brother. No officer in the army ever won the confidence of his men more than he did.

The Captain is not, and never was, a clamoring politician and office seeker. In this respect, as well as in others, he is just the kind of person the people should seek for and place in office.

INFORMANT.

Within eight months there have been 128 railroad casualties, by which 266 persons have been killed, and 1,109 wounded.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

HD. QRS. 17th U. S. C. INFANTRY,
BROWNSVILLE, Texas,
August 14, 1865.

J. R. DURBORROW, Esq.: Dear Sir—Thinking that perhaps a few lines from this locality might not be wholly uninteresting to your readers, now that the rebellion is over and the armies disbanded, I have therefore concluded to give you something of the doings of the largest army still in service—as well as a short description of the country, the doings of our cousins across the river and the etceteras that may come up in my mind.

Landing at Brazos Santiago, the "best harbor South of Galveston," as I was informed, and of which fact I can testify, as I did not see more than a dozen of wrecks upon the breakers when we landed, neither did we lose more than half the corps in affecting a landing. Brazos Island is a miserable sand beach upon which is erected some three or four sheds, two condensers for the manufacture of fresh water, some half dozen sutlers and the aforesaid wrecks.

Brownsville is distant from Brazos 40 miles across the country, or 150 miles along the coast and up tho Rio Grande. Small boats ascend the river to this point, and a Railroad is in a forward state of completion.

In our march across the country we had a very severe trial, as the mud exceeded by far anything I ever saw in Virginia. The river being on a "bender" overflowed her banks so that we had to march for miles in mud and water to our hips. One noticeable feature here is the stunted condition of the trees. In fact there are few trees that are above 15 or 20 feet high, although perhaps from 10 to 20 inches in diameter. They grow in every conceiveable shape, except straight. I was amused at two of the "darks" speculating upon the reason of their being so low and crooked, when Sam explained the matter satisfactorily by saying "they grew in the dark and couldn't see where in h— they were going to."

This is a very dry section of country which accounts for its barrenness. Scarcely anything grows away from the river but "Prickly Pears" and coarse brambles known as "Chaperal."

"What are we doing here?" is the all absorbing question. I will tell you, we are *planting gardens*. Yes, sir, the 25th Army Corps have turned the "Sword into ploughshares and the bayonet into pruning hooks." If things continue thus for a few months the lower waters of the Rio Grande will be a miniature Egypt, as measures are being taken to irrigate the soil, the climate being so mild that crops, if properly irrigated, will grow all the time. This is, however, a sanitary measure, as scurvey has for some time existed very extensively in our corps. I think it will have a salutary effect in teaching the poor benighted greasers how to garden—or give him an idea of Yankee enterprise.

Brownsville is a town of from five to seven thousand inhabitants, mostly Mexicans, and was, when we came here, very dirty, but as details are daily made from the various regiments in the neighborhood for police purposes it wears a better appearance. It boasts of but few good houses, mostly one story buildings. The native Mexican is the laziest creature I ever saw. Gaming and Fandangoes are their chief amusements. They may be seen at all hours loitering around the saloons drinking and carousing. The Fandangoes might bear a passing notice as they are now the peculiar institutions of this country. When one is on the tapis all classes and conditions are admitted upon equal footing, the only expenses of the evening being for what you eat and drink. Thus you ask a senoretta to dance, after which you adjourn to the saloon and quaff a mint julip, a brandy cocktail, or a punch—either of which she can take without wincing. Thus the evenings pass, night after night, and week after week. It is not unfrequently you see the gold laced gentry join in a cotillion, a Mexican break-down, a quadrille, or a schottische, with a slouchy wench of a greaser, who would be kicked out of any northern kitchen on account of her sloveliness. As to costumes they are the oddity of the season. The men wear very large hats (*sombreros*) three feet in diameter, a swadling cloth, sandels and a huge pair of spurs, making altogether a brilliant appearance. The women wear a loose wrapper thrown over their shoulders (very low) without gathering about the waist—taking the habiliments of each, I think them a very cool arrangement.

The weather has been warm, but owing to the fact that there is a constant breeze from the east, I question if we feel it any more than you do in Pennsylvania.

There is much sickness here now, mostly scurvey and bone fever.

Constant skirmishing is going on across the river between the Liberals and Imperials. Gen. Mejia holds the city, while Cortina prowls through the chaperell capturing all property in transit from Matamoras to Monterey. His headquarters seem to be in Brownsville, as he or his lazy crew can be seen prowling around the saloons at all hours of day and night. They can be told from the rest of the greaser fraternity by wearing a white handkerchief around their sombreros, and two very suspicious looking revolvers slung to their waists, and of that order who are ready to cut the throat of friend or foe for a picayune.

We are in favoring of enforcing the Monroe doctrine, but unless the Government establishes a protectorate or annexes them, their condition will be worse.

The Imperial rule in Matamoras is equal to some of our northern cities in guaranteeing security to life or property. Thus a few days since in company with two other officers, I was walking the streets of the "heroic city," when some of the many exiled rebels seeing our uniforms commenced hollowing for "Jeff. Davis," and making demonstrations of a hostile nature. Ere things could become serious, the police, who are armed with sabers, rushed to the scene and handled the chivalry very roughly. We are ever treated with the greatest courtesy, the Mexican soldiers always saluting our officers when passing. There were some 800 French in the city, they have now left, as their numbers were constantly being depleted by desertion.

But I must close as I have written much that is useless.

Very respectfully yours.

CAPT. F.

A CLEAR CONSCIENCE.—How bravely a man can walk the earth, bear the heaviest burdens, perform the severest duties, and look all men square in the face, if he only bears in his breast a clear conscience, void of offence toward God and man. There is no spring, no spur, no inspiration like this; to feel that we have omitted no task, and left no obligations unfilled, this fills the heart with satisfaction, and the soul with strength.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A subscription for Jeff. Davis is being taken up in Richmond.

The first civil court held in Warrenton, Va. since the beginning of the war was largely attended.

Some speculators in Richmond are buying up Confederate currency and bonds, in anticipation of some proposition hereafter in Congress for their payment.

A lady in Texas made a contract with a number of German families to cultivate her plantations next year. They are to occupy the houses heretofore occupied by the negroes and to pay her $14 an acre for the rent of the land.

One of the largest and finest rolling mills in the United States is already in operation in Chattanooga, Tennessee, daily turning out the best quality of railroad iron. A blast furnace is in contemplation, and a copper rolling mill of $1,000,000 capital is soon to be put up.

Provost Marshals have been appointed in every county of Alabsma, to administer the oath of amnesty.

Two warehouses in St. Louis, Mo., containing 10,000,000 bales of hemp, were burned on the 30th ult. Loss, $625,000; insurance, $250,000.

It is said that Gen. Sterling Price of Missouri has been made a Major-General in Maximilian's service, and empowered to raise a cavalry force of 30,000 from among the men of the disbanded Southern armies.

Major-Gen. Thomas has severely reprimanded Col. Blackburn and Superintendent Quin for their most cowardly, brutal and unofficer-like attack on the Rebel General Wheeler, at Nashville, Tenn.

Merchants at Newbern, N. C, are sending goods in large quantities into the Carolinas, Georgia and Virginia, bringing back cotton, tobacco, and other products. The railroads are running night and day.

Ice in New Orleans sells for twelve cents per pound.

The Citizens' Bank of Louisiana is paying a dividend of 4 per cent to the stockholders.

Governor Brownlow is much attached to Eastern Tennessee. He says he would not leave it to go anywhere but to the kingdom of Heaven.

Hon. W. J. Jones, Judge of the U. S. Court of Alabama at the time of the secession of that State, and continued in the same position by the succeeding *regime*, has been arrested and bonded in $20,000.

The trial of Jefferson Davis will take place before a United States Circuit Court, probably at Norfolk.

Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, has called on the people to form a company of cavalry and infantry in each county, to preserve order and put a stop to murders and robberies.

Many of the farmers around Petersburg, Va., will not plow up their land for fear of striking unexploded shells.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation announcing that after the 1st of September all restrictions on trade with the Southern States will be removed.

The cotton crop will be almost an entire failure throughout West Tennessee. The rust is destroying it as fast as it matures.

An office to procure white labor from Europe has been opened at Mobile.

During the last six months nearly two millions of dollars have left Cuba to be invested in cotton land in Florida, South and North Carolina.

The Southern blacks must go to work cheerfully, steadily and systematically, or they will be rooted out, except in the swamps, by white labor.

In the South every encouragement is held out to Northern emigrants.

The negroes of the South are very willing to work for "yankee planters," though not for their former masters.

The prosperity of the South, of the planters and of the negroes, depend alike on the emigration of Yankees and Yankee energy.

A number of citizens of East Tennessee have been compelled to leave their homes, the loyal portion of the community refusing to recognize them as fellow-citizens.

All the able-bodied negroes once owned by Wade Hampton, are now in his employ. The men are paid $10 per month; women $8, without board.

Democratic Papers on Negro Suffrage.

The New York papers are discussing the expediency of conferring the right of suffrage upon the freedmen of the South. The *World* says:

If, after order and stability are restored in the South, the Southern people shall see fit to admit the freedmen to a participation in the elective franchise, it may be wise and politic for them to do so. But this is a matter of which they are the exclusive judges. As a question of State policy it is one of the very first magnitude. We are of opinion that *the next generation of negroes will either have the suffrage or perturb the State.* If the negro population of the South were as small in proportion as that of the northern States the quesiton might be decided either way without peril to the public tranquility. In different Northern States it has been decided variously, *and there is nothing in the face of society to show that one mode of deciding it is no just as good as another.* In some of the Northern States we have universal negro suffrage; in others, negro suffrage with a property qualification; in others, no negro suffrage at all. Our negro population is so insignificant that all these methods are equally and perfectly safe. But in some of the Southern States the negroes approximate in numbers to the whites. We do not believe that, in such States the colored population, when possessing freedom and *the means of education, can be permanently excluded from the electve franchise.*

The *Herald* says:

The exclusion of free negroes from the right of suffrage is a necessity of negro slavery, but where slavery does not exist there is no such necessity. Give the emancipated negroes of the rebel States, then, in the reconstruction of those States, the right to vote along with the whites. There need be no fear that this concession will lead to negro social equality. Negroes vote in New York and there is no approach to negro social equality. Society will take care of itself in the matter, as it does in everything else affecting its peace and harmony.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., September 8.

Flour	$7.50a8.50	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.25	Sugar	12a25
Corn	90	Hams	20a25
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	18
Oats	40	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.10	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	15	Tallow	10
Soap	8a10	Wool	40a45
Potatoes	45	Feathers	50
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	18
Lard per lb	12a15	Dried Peaches "	8

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Old Eyes Made New.

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

If You Want to Know

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broway, N.Y.

MARRIED.

On the 21st of July, 1865, at the residence of David Dickey, in Union township, by A. H. Hull, Esq.. Mr. JACOB RITCHEY, of Co. E, 138th Reg't P. V. to Miss ANN ELIZABETH WANTZ, all of Bedford co. Pa.

On the 29th ult., at Mount Smith Church, by the Rev. David Wolf, Mr. WILLIAM SUTER and Miss EMILY FERGUSON, all of Bedford county.

On Thursday, Aug. 31st, 1865, by J. H. Wright, Esq., Mr. CYRUS FICKES to Miss EMMA HANCOCK, both of St. Clair township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. HENRY KRING to Miss SARAH ANN ROUSER, of St. Clair tp.

On the 24th of August, in Schellsburg, by Rev. N. H. Skyles, Mr. JOSEPH C. MAY and Miss MAGGIE DAUBSON, both of Milligan's Cove, Bedford county.

On the 3d. inst., in the same place, by the same, Mr. HENRY HORNER, of Somerset county, and Miss ELLEN SHOEMAKER, of Bedford county.

DIED.

At Rays Hill, on the 27th ult., CHARLOTTE SALOME STOUDNOUR, aged one year, five months, and ten days.

Though the opening bud was nipt by the withering hand of death; yet little Charlotte is not lost, but still lives—for another star is new born in the sky, and another soul gone to the land of the blest, where another new harp is strung and another sweet voice is floating on the breeze of heaven.

At Rays Hill, on the 27th ult., GEORGE WASHINGTON STRAIT, aged six years, seven months and fourteen days.

Truly Jesus still says, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

New Advertisements.

THE subscriber offers for sale all his REAL ESTATE in Bedford county. If desired he will sell the FARM on which he resides, near Bedford, in two parts, the mansion house with 35 acres, the tenant house with 65 acres, and the Ridge tract of timber land of 40 acres, divided between them. Any reasonable time on payment will be given.

Sept. 8, '65—3t * Wm. M. HALL.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will sell, at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th of SEPTEMBER, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described

LOT OF GROUND

Situated in Bedford township, fronting fifty feet (50 ft.) on Union street and running thence back two hundred feet to an alley. Adjoining lot of Alfred Barks on the west and lot of Wm. M. Hall on the east.

Terms cash on confirmation of sale.

Administrator of Jacob H. Orris, dec'd.
Sept 6, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of JACOB SNOWBARGER late of Middle Woodberry township dec'd., will offer for public sale on the premises in said township on

Saturday the 7th day of October

next, the following Real Estate viz:

The Mansion Place

of said dec'd adjoining lands of John Eshleman, David Boyer and others, containing 97 acres and 70 perches of

Good Limestone Land,

nett measure. The land lies about one mile North of the town of Woodberry. About 75 acres of the land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The balance is well timbered. The other improvements are

Two Log Frame Dwelling Houses,

bank barn with wagon shed, and other outbuildings, and a well 28 feet deep of good limestone water near the door.

Also a tract of

Timber Land

in the same township adjoining lands of David Boyer, David Leidy and others, containing about 5 acres and 17 perches. Also

One Other Tract of Land

situate about one mile East of Woodberry, adjoining lands of Jacob S. Brown, John Keith and others, containing 11 acres 121 perches, and with a GOOD LOG DWELLING HOUSE and barn stable thereon erected; a spring of never failing water rises near the house.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock of said day when the terms will be made known.

Sep. 8.-4t. JOHN B. REPLOGLE.

$20 REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber living in Snake Spring township, on the last night of the Bloody Run Camp Meeting, a dark bay HORSE and SADDLE and BRIDLE. The horse is about fifteen hands high, a little white on one hind foot, branded U. S. and C. The subscriber will pay the above reward for the horse, bridle and saddle delivered at his residence as aforesaid.

Sep1:3t* BENJ. ASHCOM.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
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LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Estate of ABRAHAM IMLER, late of Union township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH IMLER,
aug18. Administrator.

GENERAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

Second Tuesday (10th day) of October,

1865, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. C. Mower, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at Griffith's school House, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General for the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor General for the State of Penusylvania.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Associate Judge of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Treasurer for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor for Bedford county.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Jury Commissioners of Bedford county. Each elector to vote for but one commissioner.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Directors of the Poor for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Commissioner for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Auditor for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner for the county of Bedford.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relative to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizen of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose names is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and given such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force, or violence, with the design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five-hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and in the eighty-ninth of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, }
September 1, 1864. }

ESTRAYS.

Came to the residence of the subscribers living in St. Clair township, TWO HEIFERS, supposed to be two years old, with right ear cropped. The largest is red and white, with white forehead; the other a dark brown, with white belly and tail. The owner is requested to establish his ownership, pay charges and remove them at once.

Aug. 25:3t* J. & S. BAREFOOT.

ESTRAYS.

Strayed from the subscriber about the 5th of August, the following cattle: One Black Cow, about eight years old, one Red Heifer, 2½ years old; one Brindle Bull, 2½ years old. A reward of $5 will be paid to any person who will return them to me or give information where they may be found. A. G. ALLEN,

Mt. Dallas Station, one mile above Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. Aug. 25:4t*

GLORIOUS NEWS TO THE CITIZENS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

Pictures at old Prices.

The undersigned has just received a large lot of Cases &c., &c. for pictures by which he is enabled to reduce the price, 25 PER CENT. LESS than any other place in Bedford county.

Persons desiring cheap pictures and a perfect likeness of themselves will save money by stopping at

Gettys' Photographic Gallery

opposite the Washington Hotel. Call and examine before going elsewhere. Remember that Gettys is the first man who made Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Terrotypes &c., &c., in Bedford county. Remember that Gettys is the first man who made Photographs in Bedford county. Remember the place—opposite Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.

August 25, 1865—3t.

MILROY CLAIMS.
MILROY CLAIMS.
MILROY CLAIMS.

Persons who hold claims against the United States for Quartermaster or Subsistence Stores furnished to General Milroy's forces, or any other forces in the service of the United States, whether quartered in Bedford or the neighboring counties during the war, will please take notice that the undersigned are now prepared to collect such claims as speedily as possible. Our friends will bring forward their vouchers at once, and we will close up this tedious business which has been a source of annoyance for the last two years. Come forward without delay.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Aug. 25. Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN SMITH, late of Southampton township, deceased,

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

BENJAMIN MELLOTT Adm'r.
Aug. 4.-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the last will, &c., of H. Gephart, late of Napier township, deceased, having been issued to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all pers

Farm, Garden & Household.

PRACTICAL ADVANTAGES OF DRILLING WHEAT.

Among the advantages of drilling in winter wheat over broadcast sowing, are the saving of labor, the saving of seed, and securing more abundant crops. Whether the grain is sowed broadcast or drilled, the ground should receive the same thorough preparation previous to distributing the seed. If drilled in, one man will complete the operation, by simply going over the ground once. If sowed broadcast, the ground must be harrowed twice after the seed is sowed. This, in addition to the time consumed in sowing the seed by hand will require about three times longer than is necessary to drill it in. Moreover the drill, if properly made and adjusted, will deposit every kernel at a uniform depth; whereas, the harrow covers some of the seed too deep, others not deep enough, and some not at all; and if the soil be deep and mellow, the feet of teams will press a considerable portion of it quite too deep.

Another advantage in drilling in the seed is, as soon as an acre is plowed, the grain may be put in immediately, thus finishing the work as fast as the ground is plowed. When grain is sowed broadcast, it is much more convenient, and rather important, to have the entire field plowed before sowing, so as to be able to harrow both ways. When a farmer has a drill, he can plow an acre, then harrow it, and drill in the seed all in one day, while the soil is fresh, which is the best condition to haste the germination of the grain. He thus finishes his work as he progresses, and is always ready for temporary interruptions by storms of rain, which are often attended with more or less injury to the crop. Such delays, especially with spring grain, are often fatal to a good crop.

No man can sow wheat broadcast as evenly as a good drill will distribute it. But as a man when sowing by hand will vary his steps, and the force applied at every cast of the seed, and as the wind will often blow the grain from its course, it becomes necessary to sow much more seed per acre, to secure as thick a stand of plants, as when it is deposited with a drill.—*American Agriculturist.*

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

In the course of the next two months many hundreds of thousands of trees will be transplanted from nurseries to orchards, most of them paid for at unusually high prices in the hope of obtaining remarkably luscious and valuable fruit. Some of the men who set orchards will loss from a quarter to a half of their trees, while others will lose hardly one in a hundred. A plan of setting which will invariably give satisfactory results, is the following:

After the ground has been richly manured and deeply pulverized, dig the holes of an ample size to receive the roots in their natural position without bending. Then pour two pailfuls of water into the hole, and immediately begin so shake fine soil from a shovel into the water, continuing the operation gradually and steadily till the hole is filled. The hole should be filled around the satside in advance of the middle, in order to push the water inward to receive the earth about the central roots.

Fine earth gradually shaken into water in this manner is evenly deposited about the roots, surrounding and packing them as perfectly as if they had grown in their new position. This method of transplanting not only insures the life and growth of the tree, but is also easier than any other, and it further effects the very material economy of dispensing with the necessity of staking, the water settling the ground around the roots so closely as to hold the tree with sufficient firmness without any stakes. The tree before it is set should always be pruned of a part of its top, to balance the large portion of roots that are cut off in taking it up. If this be neglected large parts of the branches will surely die, and there is great danger of losing the whole tree.

It is an excellent plan to mulch all orchards, and especially those newly set. The ground should be covered with the cheapest straw or hay to be had to the depth of four or five inches. This will not merely prevent the growth of weeds or grass, it will keep the soil both light and moist. If not muiched, it should frequently be stirred and kept clear from weeds. It is impossible to protect the roots of trees too carefully from exposure to the sun and air during their transfer from the nursery to the orchard.—*Scientific American.*

BOUGHTON WHITE WHEAT.

A correspondent whose name was mentioned in the *Agriculturist* in connection with the Boughton wheat, receives so many questions by letter, that he thinks his statements must be of general value to our readers. For ourselves we only know it to have a very good reputation wherever we have seen it grow—ranking equal to the Soule, Weeks, and other good varieties. Our correspondent says: "1st, The Boughton smooth eared wheat ripens earlier than any wheat I know of—nearly, if not quite a *week earlier* than the red Mediterranean. In 1863, I had engaged my three acre lot, to be reaped on the 27th of June (fully ripe), but Gen. Jenkins and then Gen. Lee visited us with about 90,000 Southerners, and hence it was not reaped until the 18th of July. Still, it shelled out very little. The yield was 25½ bushels to the acre. Stood rather thin. Second, *Freezing out.* The winter of 1863-4 was a hard one on wheat. Col. McClure and other growers had light crops in consequence of freezing out, but mine was *better than ever*—the yeild from 2½ acres was 66½ bushels in weight (63 bushels measure); the grain plump, the flour from it the best I ever had, whilst an adjoining lot of *Red Mediterranean*, sowed on the same day, was greatly damaged by the fly, my Boughton, fit for reaping 7 days before, was untouched by that enemy. To the querry: I can think of only one reason why my Boughton did not freeze out, namely: I had top-dressed it the fall before."—[Probably the fine yard manure. Ed.] —*American Agriculturist.*

TOP-DRESSING WITH MANURE.—The experience of those who have applied top-dressing on their grass lands at different periods through autumn confirms the opinion that the earlier the application is made the greater is the benefit received, whether it be for the present crop or inverting the sod next spring for corn, when applied late in summer or early in autumn, the manure becomes more thoroughly diffused, but gives a larger amount of vegetable matter, as well as loosens the soil by the increased growth. Farmers who have manure now on hand will please remember this fact and act accordingly.

Another important fact in this connection should be borne in mind. It is better to apply the manure during a drouth—not only because the manure when dry can be more evenly spread, but the soil being like a dry sponge will readily absorb all the liquid manure which the first rain washes down into it.—*Country Gent.*

FRESH GOODS.

A CONTINUED FLOW OF BARGAINS FROM

THE CHEAP STORE.

$15,000 WORTH

To be Slaughtered within the next sixty days.

SOMEBODY CAN GET CHEAP GOODS.

Summer Goods Selling off at Reduced Prices.

We have just received in addition to our former stock, a large assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
FRUIT JARS,
GROCERIES,
TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
HERRING, MACKEREL, &

SALT; together with a great variety of other goods, to which we invite the early attention of purchasers. But,

DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.

TERMS CASH.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, Aug. 11:3m.

M'C. ELYMYER.....GEO. ELYMYER.

NEW FIRM.

B. M'C. ELYMYER & CO. have entered into partnership in the

Stove, Sheet Iron and Tin business

at the old stand of Geo. Blymyer & Son.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a large supply of all articles in our line, made of the best materials, and which we will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

HOUSE SPOUTING

made to order on the shortest notice.

We have now in store a large assortment of

Cooking, Parlor, Coal and Ten Plate Stoves,

comprising the latest and most beautiful patterns.

Persons desiring these articles would do well to call.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The undersigned offers his

Two Valuable Farms for Sale,

situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, Pa., adjoining William Chenowith and others, about one mile from Bedford, and six miles from Mt. Dallas Station on the Southern Penn'a R. R. The road to be extended to Bedford will run within a few rods of the one end of the No. 1 farm. The improvements are: on the No. 1, a GOOD HOUSE and a large bank barn with a flowing pump of the very best water, 2 wagon sheds, with 2 corn cribs, spring house, and other out houses, 2 apple orchards, with other fruit trees, a small run passes the barn and spring house, that can be turned to water a large meadow. On this farm there are about 200 acres of good limestone land, 150 acres cleared, balance in good timber. There is also iron ore on both farms.

No. 2 farm contains about 250 acres; cleared land near 150 acres, balance in good timber. The improvements consist of a NEW FRAME HOUSE, new bank barn, young apple orchard. Also an old orchard on the one side of a limestone ridge. There is also plenty of iron ore on this farm.

The reason for selling these farms is that the owner wishes to enter into some other business.

For further particulars address

CHARLES COLFELT,
Bedford, Pa.

Reference: Hon. JOB MANN, O. E. SHANNON, Esq.
August 25, 1865.

JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT

OAK HALL,

BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail

DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS

A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by specia agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.

Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

GENTLEMEN

Are informed we have just received another supply of superior

Black French Cloths

AND

CASSIMERES,

which for quality and superior finish cannot be surpassed. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

July 21,

NEW MACKEREL, HERRING, and SHAD,

For Sale at Bloody Run Station.

feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, June 14, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS.	
Express.	P. M.	Mail.	A. M.		Mail.	P. M.	Express	P. M.
Leaves.		Leaves.			Arrives	Arrives
6 10		8 00	Huntingdon.....		12 01	6 20
6 27		8 17	M'Connellstown		11 44	5 57
6 34		8 24	Pleasant Grove.		11 37	5 50
6 48		8 38	Marklesburg.....		11 23	5 36
7 02		8 52	Coffee Run.....		11 10	5 22
7 09		8 59	Rough & Ready		11 02	5 15
7 21		9 11	Cove		10 49	5 04
7 25		9 15	Fisher's Summit		10 45	5 00
Arrives		Arrives			Leaves.	Leaves
7 40		9 30	Saxton		10 30	4 45
Leaves.		Leaves.			Arrives	Arrives
7 50		9 40			10 20	4 35
8 10		10 00	Riddlesburg.....		10 00	4 15
8 18		10 08	Hopewell.....		9 52	4 07
8 30		10 20	Piper's Run.....		9 40	3 55
8 45		10 35	Hamilton.....		9 25	3 40
8 57		10 47	Bloody Run.....		9 13	3 28
Arrives		Arrives				Leaves.
9 00		10 50	Mount Dallas...		9 10	3 25

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Leaves			Arrives	
10 40		Saxton.....	9 20	4 30
10 55		Coalmont	9 05	4 15
11 00		Crawford.....	8 55	4 05
Arrives			Leaves.	
11 00		Dudley	8 50	4 00
		Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.

Huntingdon, June 14, 1865.tf

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES AT

MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department

will at all times be well supplied.

A splendid assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

AGENTS WANTED FOR

The Secret Service,
The Field,
The Dungeon,
and The Escape,

BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON,
N. Y. Tribune Correspondent.

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years; travelling through the South in the secret service of the "Tribune" at the outbreak of the war, with our armies and fleets, both East and West, during the first two years of the Rebellion: his thrilling capture; his confinement for twenty months in seven different rebel prisons; his escape, and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly 400 miles. It will abound in stirring events, and contain more of the [illegible] of the war than any other work yet published.

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO.

N. E. corner SIXTH and MINOR Sts.,
June23.:3m* Philadelphia.

NO BOASTING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a

FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &C.,
FOR

Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children;

to all of which he respectfully extends an invitation to call and examine.

He does not pretend to boast that his is the BEST and CHEAPEST in Town, and that goods advanced 25 per cent. just after HE bought, but he does say that he is a PRACTICAL SHOEMAKER, that he understands his business and STICKS TO IT, and has purchased no Auction Goods to undersell his neighbors and everybody else, but has

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

and all he asks is for his friends to give him a call He is prepared to

MAKE ANYTHING TO ORDER

in his line of business. The subscriber not having the ENORMOUS capital that some of his competitors has, is not able to SPREAD HIMSELF so extensively, but if attention to business and a desire to please all will save him, he will try to retrieve his losses by Rebel Raids, steer clear of the "*Road to the Poor House,*" and keep clear of owing a million dollars besides.

In conclusion we would say that our stock is not large, but we have bought according to our means, and while we wish to

"LIVE AND LET LIVE,"

will try to

Sell as Cheap as any other Man.

☞ Repairing neatly done, and all rips sewed free of charge. The best brands of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

constantly on hand. Also,

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS.

May 12.:3m J. H. HUTTON.

NEW GRIST MILL AND LIMESTONE FARM,

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers his new grist mill in Bedford Township, for sale, together with 132 acres limestone land.

The mill contains two pairs burrs and one pair chopping stones of a first rate quality, with all the modern improvements of mills for merchant and country work. The land is well improved and in good state of cultivation with farm house and barn, mill house, barn, &c., thereon erected. This property lies about five miles from Bedford, in the heart of the "Dutch Corner," with numerous good roads to the mill and from the mill to Bedford, and the terminus of the Bedford rail road.

The stream which supplies the mill is from springs of the neighborhood and from the mountain, which, in general, affords sufficient water power the whole year.

The mill is entirely new and is a very desirable property, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply to the undersigned or to O. E. Shannon of Bedford, Pa.

The undersigned will also sell his tract of land, known as the "Feight saw-mill tract," containing 103 acres, about 75 acres cleared. This is also limestone land, with house, saw mill, stable, &c. thereon erected. It is on cove creek. The water power is regular and inexhanstable. It lies in Friend's Cove, seven miles from Bedford and six miles from the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.

july28653m. JONATHAN BOWSER.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies, Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots,—

HATS AND CAPS.

All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON

BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delhines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Necktics, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US. sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIB ONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. &. W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

BURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the business of

WOOLEN MANUFACTURING

at their old establishment, and are prepared to do *Manufacturing, Carding, Fulling,* &c. as usual. They have on hand a large stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Yarns, &c.

which they will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool.

Carding will be done from MAY 15th to SEPTEMBER 15th at eight cents per pound, two cents per pound extra will be charged when they find all or part oil; also on all wool carded out of its regular turn or after the 15th of September.

Wool and Goods, during the season will be regularly taken from and returned to the following places:

ROB'T FYAN'S Store, Bedford.
STATES & CO'S and J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON'S Store, Bloody Run.
A. C. JAMES' Store, Rainsburg.

☞ Terms positively cash on delivery of goods.

June 9.:3t J. LUTZ & CO.

SAVE COST! SAVE COST!

Subscribers to the Bedford Inquirer Lookout!

The undersigned having disposed of the *Inquirer* to Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ, desires to close up his business without delay. Those knowing themselves indebted to him for Subscription, Advertising, Job Work, &c., will save costs by paying over the amount of their indebtedness to the above named gentlemen, in whose hands his books will be left a short time for collection. Persons disregarding this notice will be compelled to pay costs. So call on Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ and pay over at once.

May 12, 1865. B. F. McNEIL.

CARPETING.

10 pieces all wool, Double Carpet.
12 " 4-4, 5-4, 6-8 and 8-4 Floor Oil Carpets.
6 " 4-4 Canton Matting.

All of the above goods are of the best quality and will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.

June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES.

ACT PROMPTLY AND CERTAINLY IN ALL

CASES OF CONSUMTION.

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deprave the color* of the *pale blood.* They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminish the *Expectoration.* They *check* the *night sweats*, always, in from *seven to fourteen days.* The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing: the *evacuations regular* and *uniform.* ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill,*

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or more of the following

☞ SYMPTOMS: ☜

Difficult, Imperfect, or too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Hectic; Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twitching of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-Burn Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Weak or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complexion; Derangements of the Liver or Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition, in children; Extreme Sensitiveness to Cold, &c.; as in the several stages of *Consumption*, in *Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis (partial or complete), &c., and ESPECIALLY in all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities*, such as *Difficult, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature* or too *Frequent Menstruation.*

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES

are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes "*tonics,*" *iron, whisky, cod-liver oil, quinine,*" &c.

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

☞ PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John St. N. Y

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it [illegible] to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

COME AND SEE

The Largest and Best

STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES

IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S

SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE

Ladies' Misses' & Children's

fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting

BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,

With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, June 2.-tf.

DRESS GOODS.

At

CRAMERS'

You will find elegant

SILKS, CLOAKING, CLOTHS

all shades,

ALPACCAS,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
POPLINS, &c. &c.

ALL VERY CHEAP.

June 2, 1865.

BEDFORD NURSERIES

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.

july28,651yr.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rushabout four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation. Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west into Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

apr. 8, 1864. O. E. SHANNON.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a surepre vention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Corie or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.

By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Fouts & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. E. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States. These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

Oct. 14, '64:1yr.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

VIZ.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews.....	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews.....	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews.....	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews.....	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review...	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews...	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter